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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,453—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1899. 7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

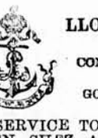
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,009	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing,

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	the 17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Buserh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Delagoa bay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 8th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 2nd November, 1898.

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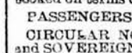

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BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
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SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
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FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
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Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY, and from LONAULI to BOMBAY every MONDAY, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only :—

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS).		UP TRAIN. (On MONDAYS),	
Bombay	Dep 15 25	Lonauli	Arri 7 15
Neral	Arri 16 39	Khandala	Arri 7 24
Do	Dep 16 44	Do	Dep 7 27
Khandala	Arri 18 16	Neral	Arri 8 52
Do	Dep 18 19	Do	Dep 8 55
Lonauli	Arri 18 31	Bombay	Arri 10 10

The following will be the return fares :—

	1st. Class	3rd. Class
Between Bombay and Neral	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala	,, 8-0-0	,, 1-10-0
do do Lonauli		

These Special Tickets will not be available by any Train other than the Special on the outward journey, but are available by any Train up to and including the Monday following the date of issue.

First Class Passengers holding Ordinary Tickets may travel by these Special Trains if there is room, preference will, however, be given to the holders of Tickets for the Special Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The notice to the public regarding Lonauli Special Trains, dated the 25th October, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd of November, 1898.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 2nd November, 1898, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 2nd November, 1898.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
A Bird's-Eye View of Picturesque India, by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple	4 8
Two Great Poets. William Shakespeare and Alfred Lord Tennyson, by Evan J. Cuthberton. Illustrated	9 8
Tennyson, the story of His Life, by Evan J. Cuthberton Illustrated	1 0
The story of Religions, by Rev. E. D. Price	0 12
A Modern Pathological and Therapeutical Study of Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatoid Anthritis and Allied Affections, by E. L. Gros.	1 0
Aids to Health and Beauty, a complete Toilet Guide, by Miranda	0 12
The Brewer, Distiller and Wine Manufacturer, giving full directions for the manufacture of Beers, Spirits, Wines, Liqueurs, etc., etc...	...
Sketchy Bits, containing nearly 500 Fine Art Illustrations, 100 short stories, numerous Jokes, Theatrical Bits, &c., &c. Vol II	1 0
A Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Wilfred J. Lineham, part I—Work-hop Practice part II—Theory and Examples, third edition, revised and enlarged	10 8
A Code of Medical Ethics with General and Special Rules for the guidance of the Faculty and the Public in the complex relations of professional Life, by Jukes De Styrap, Fourth edition	3 0
Northward over the Great Ice, a Narrative of Life and Work along the shores and upon the Interior Ice-Cap of Northern Greenland in the years 1886 and 1891-97, by Robert. E. Peary, with maps, diagrams and about eight hundred illustrations 2 Vols	28 0
The World of Cant— "Daily Telegraph"—"Decidedly a book with a purpose."	0 12
How to be Happy though married, being a Handbook to marriage, by a Graduate in the University of Matrimony— The Murray of Matrimony and the Baedaker of Bliss.—"Pall MallGazette."	0 12
The Romance of Colonization. India from the Aryan Invasion to the Great Sepoy Mutiny, by Alfred E. Knight	1 14
The Nineteenth Century in France or selections from the Best Modern French Literary Works with English Translations, by Paul Chauvet, 2 Vols, each	2 10
Social Evolution by Benjamin Kidd, new edition	6 8
Health Notes and Curiosities of Medical Science, by Dr. T. L. Phipson	1 8
The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth, by Martin A. S. Hume. Popular edition	4 8
General Sir Richard Meade: The Feudatory States of Central and Southern India, a record of Forty-three years' service as Soldier, Political Officer and Administrator, by Thomas H. Thornton	9 2
Spurgeon's Gems, being brilliant passages from Discourses of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon	2 10
Flashes of Thought, being one thousand choice extracts from the Works of C. H. Spurgeon	3 12
The India Frontier War being an Account of the Mohmud and Tirah expedition 1897, by Lionel James	5 10
Bells Standard Elocutionist, Principles and Exercises, followed by a copious selection of Extract in Prose and Poetry classified and adapted for reading and recitation, by D. C. Bell and A. M. Bell new edition	2 10
The Teaching of Morality in the Family and the School, by S. Bryant, D. Sc.	2 4
The Sepoy Revolt, a critical Narrative, by Lieut. General McLeod Innes	3 12
Constable's Hand Gazetteer of India compiled under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew, edited by J. Burgess, C. I. E., LL. D.	7 14
Constable's Hand Atlas of India, a new series of sixty maps and plans prepared from Ordnance and other surveys under direction of J. G. Bartholomew	10 8
Social Facts and Forces. The Factory, The Laboar union, the Corporation, the Railway, the City, the Church, by Washington Gludden	2 10
Literary London, its Lights and Comedies, by W. P. Ryan	2 10
A Primer of Wordsworth with a critical Essay by Laurie Magnus	1 14
A Lexicon of Freemasonry containing a definition of all its communicable terms, notices of its History, Traditions and Antiquities and an account of the rites and mysteries of the ancient World by Albert G. Mackey, ninth edition	4 8

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
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PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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RS. 40.—GENT'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of BOOT and SHOES for Ladies, Gents and Children to make room for Xmas Goods from 1st to 15th November, 1898, at Messrs. HASSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE and BROS., Shop No. 1 and 2, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

XMAS TREE HOLDERS, please note besides our usual discount we will give free of charge Xmas Tree decorations in this year—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A LADY wishes to recommend Her MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS just out from England. Good Needlewoman. Apply "E. C.," Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health, Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man.—Address "W." care of this office.

WANTED AN INVOICE CLERK of good experience for an Engineering Establishment, one having filled a previous berth of this kind will be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials to No. "22," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced TYPIST. Apply immediately by letter stating terms to Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA and HORMASJEE, Solicitors.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontiocpiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

PHAETON to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Most Cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, Wai.

OUR New Improved Celestinas, are now sold by Easy Hire Purchase System, 6 monthly payment of Rs. 15 each or Rs. 90 for 6 months, and all are Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venagopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1883 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera Is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriabhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-0, per case. In Godowns, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-4-2, per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have Admitted Mr. JOSEPH ELIAS EZRA, a PARTNER in our Firm, as from the 1st January, 1898.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.
Bombay, 1st November, 1898.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL HOOPS and NEW GUNNIES to the undermentioned Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton Season :—

Tuticorn, Hoops and Gunnies		Dhoolia, Steel Hoops only.	
Oomrawattee,	do do	Jalgaon,	do do
Bhownuggur,	do do		
Guntakul,	do do		
Nandyal,	do do		

1st—A Consolidated rate per Bale may be stated.
2nd—The full particulars regarding sizes, etc., of Hoops and Gunnies, can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 7, Marine Street, on application.
3rd.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.
4th.—Tenders will be received not later than P. M. of the 3rd November 1898.
5th.—The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6th.—The deposits will be refunded on Tender not accepted

By Order of the Board of Directors
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1898.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr K M Shroff made as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Framjee Tamooljee resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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THROUGH AMERICA.
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THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO, PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., every where at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
airo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or Dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are coll

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Acting Manager

BOMBAY.

GRESHAM

ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE

OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,

LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, J. H. SYMINGTON,

Agents. Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co., J. H. SYMINGTON.
P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Branch Manager,
BRUEL & Co., Office 9 Rampart Row.
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,

Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

& 56 CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 1-55m., 1-27a. Low water, 7-39m., 7-17a.
Arrival of Sir Charles Nairne, Victoria Terminus, 9-15 a.m. (B. T.)
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Sconderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDAL.—The annual Guilds Festival will be held in the Cathedral this evening (Thursday) at 6 o'clock. The address on the occasion will be given by the Reverend Father Elwin.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by "Mobed" Jamshedji Perozshah Nahladaru in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. Subject: "Charity and the Zoroastrian Religion."

WITHDRAWAL OF A CASE.—In reference to the case in which Mohanji Narayan and four others were charged with causing obstruction on the 5th ultimo in Jamnagar and Veravul streets on the Port Trust estate, Inspector Jolliffe intimated yesterday to Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, that he had instructions to withdraw the case. The magistrate accorded the necessary permission.

BULLOCKS DROWNED.—About noon on Tuesday, one Rowji Sutwaji, a labour cart-driver, residing at Gilder Street, was backing his cart to the edge of a pond in the compound of the Byculla School, to unload some earth into the pond, which is being filled in, when the cart and bullocks slipped into the pond, and before anything could be done, the animals were drowned, causing a loss to the owner to the extent of Rs. 70.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MILITARY PENSIONER.—Azumtoolakhan Anaytoolakhan, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police, that a pensioned military jemedar, who had been putting up with him, disappeared some time between midnight and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, taking with him a waist-coat, containing a metal watch, studs, chain and gold coins of the collective value of Rs. 300, the property of the complainant.

THEFT IN A HOTEL.—Mr. R. C. Alley and Mr. P R. Von Vittekind, both of whom are strangers to Bombay, and have been putting up at the Imperial Hotel, have reported to the police, that some time during the night of the 31st ultimo their rooms were entered, and a gold ring valued at Rs. 100, belonging to the former, and one gold chain and a gold pencil, valued at Rs. 80, the property of the latter, were stolen. The chain was subsequently recovered from under the matting of one of the rooms.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE.—As a supplement to the *Bombay Gazette* to-day we issue a handbill of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld., which reproduces all the opinions of the professional and lay press on the results of the working of the company's first year. The circular also calls attention to the increasing funds and business. It is claimed for the Empire that so economical is the management that its expenses are the lowest of any company of the same age. The company is rapidly increasing in popularity with assurers so favourable are the terms it offers, and so many the advantages it holds out.

BATHING FATALITY TO A DRUNKARD.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Chowpatty Sea Face by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Bhicoo Govind, aged fifty years, employed in the Government Central Press, and residing in the Health Camp near the Churney Road Railway Station. Deceased was addicted to drink. On Monday night about half-past 9 o'clock, deceased went to his brother's house at Fanaswady. He was then under the influence of liquor and was staggering. His brother offered him some food, which Bhicoo refused to take and lay down to sleep. He awoke on the following morning and left his brother's house, saying he was going to bathe in the sea. About an hour after, Bhicoo was seen bathing in the sea at the Chowpatty Sea Face, where he was drowned. His body was removed and was subsequently identified by his brother. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF ORNAMENTS:—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the case in which Hakim Syed Goolam Dustagir charged Aisabai, widow of Haji Ali Mahomed, with embezzlement of ornaments valued at Rs. 30,000, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan and Mr. Bilkrishna, solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Cursetji D. Shroff, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Davar read the written statement of the accused, in which she submitted that she did not know the complainant, and it was absolutely untrue that in the year 1888 he pledged with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 30,000 and obtained from her a loan of Rs. 3,700 on their security. The ornaments which she had sold to different parties belonged to her, and were presented to her about fifteen years ago by Hajiani Assabibi Begum, one of the senior wives of the then Nabob of Junagbed, who being childless had taken a fancy to her and treated her as her own daughter. Further evidence having been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sherefabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged thirteen years, daughter of one Husson Mahomed Munshee, residing at a Chowkey Moholla. About 8 o'clock on Monday evening, deceased was engaged in the cookroom in cooking the meals, and as she was taking down a bottle from a shelf opposite the fire-place one end of her saree caught fire and within a few moments all her clothes were in flames. On hearing the deceased screaming, her mother ran to her assistance and in attempting to pull the burning clothes off the body, she sustained burns on her hands. Some neighbours came into the room and they extinguished the flame by pouring water over the deceased, but not before the whole of her body had been very seriously burnt. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but the girl having passed a very restless night, she was on the following morning conveyed by her parents to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAHIMTOOLA MOTAR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months extension of the interim order.

RE JAMALBHOY RATTANSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of theinterim order.

RE RAMDAS VASSANJI.

Mr. Kothari, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two month's extension of the interim order.

RE ABDUL LATIFF HAJEE ABDUL KARIM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE CHAGANLAL JEEVRAJ.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BOMANJI JAMSETJI MISTRI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, and leave to amend the schedule.

RE MATHUR PREMJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JAMNADAS PREMJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE MANCHERJI MANEKJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE J. E. LEWIS.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted two month's extension of the interim order

RE JOSEPH DE SANTOS.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices.

RE MUNCHERJI DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for and obtained three month's interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Luis de Souza; Kamarally Tyebalii Amdawadi and another; Tookaram Cooshnaji; Nassarwanji Dhanjibhoy; Amra Bapoo Bhikoo and another; Anandjee Haridassha; Narotam Ghela Khatri and others; Sorabji Dhanjibhoy Mistri and Cooverbai, widow of the late Dhanjibhoy Jamsetji Mistri; Laxman Shiva; Motichand Kalyanj; and Manekji Hormasji Setna.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided. There were also present Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., J.W. Caffe, G. W. Roughton, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

RELIEF TO THE POOR IN KOOMBHARWADA.

The Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Committee a report from the Health Officer, stating that the question of affording medical relief to the poor at their houses in the Koombharwada District had engaged his attention at an early period, and that he had made arrangements for the purpose. But the people seemed to have lost confidence in medicines on account of the plague panic, and moreover the present medical staff was not one on whom the additional duty could be imposed without adding to its strength. As regarded the drains in the district, they were regularly flushed and instructions had been issued for their being properly looked to in the future. The Executive Engineer had reported that out of the seventeen houses marked U. H. H. (unfit for human habitation) in Bhundari Street in which cases of plague had occurred, eight had been actually closed, and with regard to the remaining nine, arrangements were in progress to effect the necessary alterations in them in conformity with sanitary requirements.

The committee resolved to record the communications from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer.

THE ACTING SECRETARY CONFIRMED IN THE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya moved that Mr. M. N. Wadia, the acting Municipal Secretary, be confirmed in the appointment in the place of Mr. H. W. Barrow, retired. Mr. Mulji urged that Mr. Wadia had proved himself to be an able and efficient secretary and had rendered splendid and valuable service during the time he had acted as secretary.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton remarked that he had nothing to say against Mr. Wadia, who had done his work fairly well; what he objected to was the principle of bringing outsiders when there were municipal officers fit for a post.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that Mr. Wadia had given great satisfaction, and that he should be confirmed in the appointment. As to Mr. Roughton's remark about bringing in an outsider, it was Mr. Roughton himself who recommended outsiders in the sub-committee appointed to report on the fitness of the candidates.

Mr. Roughton explained that Dr. Cowasjee was quite mistaken in what he stated.

Dr. Katrack, Dr. Ismail, and Dr. Viegas were of opinion that Mr. Wadia had done exceedingly well, and that he should be confirmed in his appointment unanimously and without a division.

The chairman remarked that, by the nature of his duties, he had come much in contact with Mr. Wadia during the period of his acting in the office of secretary for the last six months; and he could say from his personal experience that he had found Mr. Wadia's work most satisfactory and energetic; in fact Mr. Wadia had hardly left undone any thing which he ought to have done. Moreover, there was the consideration of the promise they had given that should the acting incumbent's work be approved of he would be confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Wadia having given every satisfaction, it behoved the committee to appoint him their secretary permanently.

The motion was all but unanimously agreed to, Mr. Roughton being the only dissentient.

RECOGNITION OF GOOD SERVICES.

The committee resolved to grant half a month's pay as a bonus to the Assessor and Collector, each of his three assistants, and to every member of the indoor and out-door staff of the Assessment and Collection Department in recognition of the good and steady service they had rendered to the Municipality during the prevalence of the plague.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following director's report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their annual report and also the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1898. The cotton crop this season turned out larger than the year preceding, and a fair business has been done. The number of bales pressed in your factories amounts to 190,795 bales, against 104,249 bales last year and 157,754 bales the year before. Your directors are putting up a ginning factory at Etawah to assist your press there, and are also putting up a press and ginning factory at Moortizapore on the land which the Company has held for some years. Your directors regret to say that little or nothing has been recovered from the Sheagaum advances of 1892-94 referred to in last years report, but pressure is being put on the dealers. Provision has been made for any losses that may arise under these accounts. The cost of the removal of the Delhi Factory and its erection at Kasur, Punjab, has been written off to depreciation account. The directors regret to have to record the death of Mr. Dossabhoy Sorabji, who was over 20 years in charge of the Company's Colaba Jetha. For so many years faithful and honest service your directors have granted his family, who are left badly off, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per month for 3 years, which you are asked to confirm. The profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,74,523-7-11, from which your directors have set aside the following sums to:—Reserve fund account, Rs. 60,000; fire insurance fund account, Rs, 10,000; doubtful debts account, Rs. 10,000; depreciation account, Rs. 75,000. From the sum remaining, Rs. 1,19,523-7-11, your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,09,375, and the balance, Rs. 10,151-7-11, will be carried forward to next year's account; out of this your directors ask permission to pay at their discretion a month's salary as a bonus to the Bombay employes. Mr. A. F. Beaufort on his departure to Europe retired from the board and Mr. N. S. Glazebrook has been elected in his stead. Under clause 90 of the Articles of Association, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June and the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, remarked that the large profits which the Company had made during the year under report were due to the exertions and able management of their agent Mr. Thomas H. Moore. Referring to the death of Mr. Dossabhoy Sorabji, who was over twenty years in the Company's service, the chairman said that the directors, considering the so many years faithful service, had granted the deceased's family a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per month for three years, which the shareholders were asked to confirm. If the shareholders chose to increase the compassionate allowance, they could do so by passing an amendment to that effect.

The proposition for the adoption of the report and the declaration of the dividend having been duly seconded, was unanimously adopted. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company. Messrs. Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 300 each. It was also proposed and carried unanimously that a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per month for five years—not three years as proposed by the directors—be paid to the family of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Sorabji of the Colaba Jatha. The meeting also sanctioned a bonus not exceeding one month's salary to be paid to the Company's employes in Bombay out of the profits, after payment of the dividend. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the agent and the directors for the able manner in which they discharged their duties during the year under report. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A MUSICAL AT HOME.

THE musical At Home, advertised by Madame Lily Howard in aid of St. John's Church, Umarkadi, was given at Mungleswady, Mazagon, last evening, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen turned out to promote the object with which it was got up. The programme was a strong and varied one, and was carried out with remarkable success, Mr. Seymour Dove led the way by playing Mendelssohn's Andante Cantiable and Presto, Agitato, in his best style. He was followed by Mr. McNaught, who sang "The Old Countree" in fine bass voice, Madame Lily Howard next gave "The Voice of Song," in which her magnificent singing was displayed to the greatest advantage, and drew forth a hearty applause. The next item, a violin solo, by Mr. Anderson, was deservedly applauded, after which Mr. Punnet rendered "Rochester Bells" in a very effective manner. In the absence of Miss Hardinge owing to ill health, Madame Howard took up, "The Convent Song," which closed the first part of the programme. In the interval, light refreshments were served to those present. The second part of the programme consisted of five items, the first of which had to be dropped, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Rhenius. It opened with a song, "Her Name," which was capitally rendered by Madame Howard. "Queen of the Earth" by Mr. McNaught, again met with deserved success. Mr. Anderson's violin solo was a splendid performance, and received an enthusiastic encore. The last item on the programme, was the duet, "When the Wind Bloweth," which was also encored, the honours being divided between Madame Howard and Mr. Punnet.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION AND THE UNIVERSITY.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Jutice Ranade at the High Court yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, advocate, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsey, Cama and Hormusjee, made a special application on behalf of Shapurjee Eduljee Damania in the matter of University Examinations. In support of his application, Mr. Setalwad read the petition of his client, in which he stated that the University was incorporated, among other purposes, for the examination of persons in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and that a faculty of Arts had been created for the examinations, in which faculty was one examination called previous examination, which had to be held annually in Bombay during November, and that a candidate wishing to be examined, must have matriculated and kept two terms at a recognised College or Institution. Mr. R. P. Karkaria, B. A., in January 1897, obtained the recognition of the Senate for a period of three years to an institution called the "Collegiate Institution," which he had started for the purpose of preparing candidates for the Previous Examination. Mr. Karkaria in December 1897, began teaching pupils, and Mr. Setalwad's client, who had matriculated, accordingly joined and kept two terms before appearing at the Previous Examination. In September last, he sent an application, through Mr. Karkaria, to the University for appearing at the Examination, but was informed by letter that he could not be permitted to appear. The petitioner then obtained legal advice, and on the 25th October, the University was asked by letter to give their reasons for refusing to allow him to appear at the examination, and giving notice, that unless he was allowed to do so, legal steps might be taken. The petitioner also stated that, as the examination was to be held on the 7th inst., and as the High Court was closed for the vacation, that he be allowed to sit at the examination pending the result of any proceedings that he might take, and that his paper be examined, and the result declared only in the event of his succeeding in establishing his right to be examined, and that in the event of his failing to do so, he should make no claim for a return of the fees paid by him to the University. The latter had not replied to that latter, but the petitioner was informed that it had declined to reconsider its decision or agree to the petitioner's proposal; and that he had reasons to believe his application had been refused, because the Collegiate Institution was not authorised by Government under section 12 of Act 22 of 1857. He believed that since the establishment of the University none of the Colleges and Institutions recognised by it, were authorised by Government under section 12, and that the University had not, during the past forty years, required any institution to obtain such authorisation, or refused to admit to examinations candidates keeping terms at institutions not so authorised. The petitioner submitted that the University had, by its conduct during the last forty years as well as by its regulations, intimated that the only condition insisted upon by it for candidates wishing to appear at its examinations was for them to have kept terms at institutions recognised by it, and that the powers of Government under section 12 had been delegated to the University. The Collegiate Institution having been recognised by the University, the petitioner said he had joined it in the expectation of being admitted to the examinations. The petitioner submitted that section 12 of the act might prevent the candidate from taking his degree, but would not prevent his passing any examination, and that it applied only to institutions teaching for the final degree examination. The petitioner submitted that he was entitled to be examined, and prayed that the University should be ordered to allow him to sit at the examination on the 7th instant; that his papers should be examined; and the results declared; that in the event of his not being allowed to sit on the 7th instant, that he be examined after the previous examination, and that in the event of his not being examined this year, to be examined in every subsequent year, and declare the result till he passes.

Mr. Setalwad who was instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsy, Cama and Hormusjee, also handed in a similar petition on behalf of another candidate named Darashah R. Kolabawalla.

Mr. Justice Ranade, after hearing the observations of Mr. Setalwad, granted a rule *nisi*, making it returnable on Monday next.

THE DARING BURGLARY AT BHINDY BAZAAR ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Grennan charged Cassum Buctawar, a noted character, Abdool Waaab Nawabkhan, Alumgir Mea Khan and Mahomed Yacoob, all inhabitants of Delhi, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000, currency notes worth Rs. 1,790 and cash Rs. 210, in all property valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to Gooroodayal Bishandas, a Multanee dealer in gold embroidery, having his place of business at Bhindy Bazaar Road. The accused were further charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The facts of the case have already been reported. The first and second accused were arrested in Bombay with a portion of the stolen property in their possession, while the third accused had his journey interrupted at Bandequi and was brought down to Bombay. In pursuance of a telegram despatched by Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Bombay: the fourth accused was captured at Delhi by the police authorities thereof on the 19th October with some property in his possession. The police have been successful in recovering property of the value of Rs. 904-2-9 out of the stolen property amounting to Rs. 3,000. The first and third accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The second accused in his defence said that it was true that a portion of the property had been found in his possession; but that property was given to him by the first prisoner, who was a bad character. He did not know that the property had been stolen. The fourth accused stated that when the ornaments were being melted down, he made a mistake in picking up a portion of the property and wearing it on his person. The magistrate convicted the first and third accused on the charges of house-breaking and theft and No. 2 and 4 on a charge of receiving stolen property and sentenced them all to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

2. The Coorla Rifle Range will be available for practice on and after Saturday next.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued daily at both Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

4. The following member has been transfered from No 1 to No 2 Company and posted to No 2 Sub Div.—Gunner P B Martin

5. Leave of absence has been granted for 14 days from the 2nd November to Gr J S Broad.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

No Arms, &c, will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4472 Vol E Halliburn, No 4475 Vol P Hunter, No 4476 Vol F Hudson, No 4477 Vol A Downes, No 4478 Vol C E Clarkson and No 4479 Vol G C Fido, to B Company; No 4473 Vol F E Coulson and No 4474 Vol R D McDonald, to F Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The above club will hold their 6th Cycling Gymkhana on Saturday, 5th November on the Cooperage, commencing at 4-45 p.m.

The following is the programme:—

No 1—Bicycle Chatty Race—Competitors, carrying sticks, to ride a given course to where chatties are placed on ground—pick up one with stick with or without dismounting and ride back with it over same course—carrying it on end of the stick—anyone touching his chatty with his hand or breaking it will be disqualified—but he may ride home endeavouring to break with his stick the chatties carried by the other Competitors

No 2—One mile Handicap

No 3—Ladies Handicap, 2 laps

No 4—Lloyd Lindsay, Ladies nomination—Competitors to ride a given course carrying chatty to where Lady nominees will be standing—place chatty on post—which must be broken with polo balls thrown by nominees—after chatty is broken. Competitors to ride back to starting point

No 5—Fancy Costume Race—Gentlemen to ride a given course where bags containing Fancy Costumes will be laid out—take costume out of bag—dress in same and ride back to winning post—First past post to win.

Chairs and light refreshments will be provided for Lady Spectators.

J. H. DOWNING, Surg-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall, Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·910	Calm	1	85·6	51·2	55	...	...	...
Peshawar	29·941	SE	1	90·3	50·7	49	...	...	...
Delhi	29·892	ESE	2	86·7	53·0	57	...	...	...
Agra	29·865	NE	5	92·0	58·9	48	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·910	Calm	1	89·3	53·5	62	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·913	SE	1	88·6	52·9	60	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·878	SW	2	92·1	51·2	58	...	...	·702
Jacobabad	29·887	WNW	1	94·5	48·0	44	...	...	...
Karachi	29·910	Calm	4	94·4	59·4	41	...	...	...
Jaypore	29·856	NE	4	95·1	72·0	27	...	...	·001
Ajmere	29·888	Calm	2	93·4	60·7	53	...	...	...
Deesa	29·849	SSE	6	98·8	67·9	47	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·932	SSE	2	93·7	73·1	57	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·897	N	2	98·3	74·4	16	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·873	N	7	100·4	70·8	2	...	...	...
Ghadeehi	29·846	SW	6	96·1	76·3	42	...	...	...
Veraval	29·861	NW	6	89·1	75·3	53	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·868	Calm	4	91·8	64·7	48	...	...	...
Indore	29·899	S	2	90·2	67·1	41	...	...	·002
Saugor	29·908	S	5	88·8	69·0	54	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·943	SSE	2	85·4	57·8	56	...	...	·002
Hoshangabad	29·937	Calm	...	87·7	66·7	62	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·927	ESE	3	93·7	64·1	42	...	...	·001
Raipur	29·956	Calm	...	84·3	60·2	53	...	...	·008
Nagpur	29·935	Calm	2	89·2	59·7	55	...	...	·009
Amraoti	29·943	ENE	5	90·7	64·3	37	...	...	·002
Akola	29·940	E	4	91·9	58·9	45	...	...	...
Surat	29·870	SE	2	97·7	68·5	55	...	...	...
Malegaon	29·922	WNW	4	92·9	59·4	59	...	...	·003
Bombay	29·867	E	7	91·0	76·1	72	...	...	·010
Poona	29·949	Clam	7	92·0	55·4	47	...	...	·045
Ahmednagar	29·95	SSW	2	89·8	51·4	58	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·950	Calm	3	92·9	58·2	35	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·946	NE	10	91·2	57·1	29	...	...	·020
Kolhapur	29·874	E	4	94·4	71·9	31	...	...	·011
Belgaum	29·909	ESE	7	85·2	63·8	59	...	...	·034
Goa	29·879	ESE	7	88·0	76·4	88	...	...	...
Karwar	29·852	E	4	89·3	73·5	84	...	...	·044
Mangalore	29·856	NNE	2	90·8	77·4	87	0·39	...	+0·11
Calicut	29·845	SE	2	85·7	75·5	90	0·00	0·14	−0·43
Cochin	29·83	NNE	2	87·4	75·6	89	0·01	1·02	+0·10
Mangalore	29·911	NNE	7	81·7	69·8	87	0·00	...	−0·48
Seconderabad	29·933	ENE	5	87·1	60·1	55	0·00	...	−0·38
Masulipatam	29·908	N	8	87·0	73·1	84	0·00	...	−0·33
Bellary	29·930	Calm	3	89·7	67·2	71	0·00	...	−0·28
Cuddapah	29·884	SE	L	93·1	71·1	82	...	...	−0·48
Madras	29·841	NNW	10	86·1	75·5	84	...	1·69	−0·38
Coimbatore	29·885	E	1	87·4	71·1	90	...	0·45	−0·21
Trichinopoly	29·886	C	3	89·1	72·4	95	0·15	·15	−0·27
Negapatam	29·839	NW	8	85·3	71·9	95	3·42	3·64	+2·17
Cuddalore	29·823	NNE	7	85·5	75·0	91	0·01	0·21	−0·92
Aden	29·89	C	7	93·3	74·9	68	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputata, Central India and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Ghadeehi, Saugor, Jubbulpure, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are northerly and have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 7° to 15° in excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Rajkot and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadeehi and Veravai. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagapatam (3·42"), light showers at Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Cochin and Colombo. The isobars on the eastern side of the Peninsula show that the weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay is squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. An area of abnormally low pressure exists in Rajputana and at about Agra, where the weather is slightly unsettled. In Lower Sind the pressure is relatively high, and moderate to light northerly winds are likely to blow along the West Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Wednesday:—The barometric rise noticed yesterday has ceased, and the barometer is now falling everywhere. A large shallow low-pressure area has been developed over Upper Sind, Rajputana and north Bombay, where the mean temperature has been so high lately. At the same time pressure has given way rapidly in Kashmir, and conditions there are disturbed. The highest barometric readings are reported from the east of the central provinces. Winds are irregular over Rajputana and north Bombay, and have shifted to south at some Himalayan stations, but in general the directions are similar to those reported yesterday. The force is light or moderate. The mean temperature has risen over the central parts of the country, but has generally fallen elsewhere. The heat is excessive over Rajputana, Central India, and Gujarat, but is generally lower than usual elsewhere. The largest excess is reported from Indore, the largest deficiency being from Balasore and Madura. Rain has fallen over Ceylon and the south of the peninsula. Cuddalore and Nagapatam report over three inches and Tinnevelly over two inches of rain.

METEO

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.
When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.
For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.
To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

In the price of Consols there was no change yesterday in London, 109 1-8 being still quoted. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4 and Paris Exchange on London at 25·34 fcs. Indian sterling loan was 1-8 per cent. higher, at 113 1-2 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower at £61 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 28 1-4d. per oz., and continued in New York at 61 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,210,000 bales, compared with 1,120,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, market quiet ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet ; Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal ; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton further declined in the Liverpool Market, to the extent of 1-32d. at 3d. per lb. ; and for American Arrivals the extreme quotations were 2 59-64d. for November and March-April deliveries. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports 56,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still quoted in New York at 5 5-16 cents per lb. ; for Futures 5·21 cents was given for February, and 5·34 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 81,000 bales ; and the arrivals of new crop Cotton to date show the following comparison with those during the same period in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	81,000	53,000	51,000
Thursday's do.	228,000	180,000	157,000
Since 1st September	2,481,000	2,303,000	2,[illegible],000

To-day, in our local Cotton market the Mills bought 500 bales new Khangaum at Rs. 132 per candy, 100 Karanja at Rs. 128, 200 Akola at Rs. 125, and 52 New Akola at Rs. 132. Forward quotations are :—Rs. 148 for "Good" Broach, for March ; Rs. 131 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May ; Rs. 122 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,479 bales.
Wheat	6,181 cwts.
Linseed	4,650 "
Rapeseed	1,875 "
Gingellyseed	4,385 "
Castorseed	625 "
Rice	12,503 "

FREIGHT.—The market is quiet but steady. Small lots have been done at 20s. per ton for Havre per s. s. "Hambleton," ready. Two steamers are reported to have been fixed.

EXCHANGE.—Rates are steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, but very few Mercantile Bills were offering, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 4d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic ....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 3-16d to 1s. 4 7-32d. "
Francs .....171 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet, and quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents., after opening at 93 7-16 for Money and 93 3-8 for Account declined to 93 3-8 and 93 1-4 in the two positions, respectively. Threes remained at 84.

SHARES.—Swadeshi Mills are Rs. 10 higher, Southern Mahratta Rs. 7 1-2, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 ; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	2,06,77,430	0	2	1,99,18,2 8	13	2
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,03,59,234	1	11	4,75,53,297	7	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,84,191	11	4	15,04,327	4	2
Sundries	26,34,510	12	8	25,06,651	0	5
	Rs. 10,24,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	52,43,538	0	0	52,10,573	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	70,05,189	0	0	70,04,691	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ..	1,62,98,501	5	5	1,61,47,457	4	11
Accounts of Credit do..	2,18,81,731	10	1	2,16,81,944	8	3
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,11,28,327	5	5	2,04,85,140	2	3
Balances with other Banks	5,07,091	13	10	5,11,014	6	5
Notes	1,496	4	0	1,494	4	0
Dead Stock	13,11,441	10	9	13,11,435	14	9
Stamps	9,443	15	6	9,373	6	6
Sundries	15,33,974	8	5	15,35,851	5	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	97,31,870	2	6	89,93,947	8	7
Do. at Branches.....	1,78,29,197	14	2	1,77,39,585	11	1
	Rs. 10,24,55,383	10	1	10,04,32,514	9	0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	7,59,221	Dec.
Do. at Branches		
Other Deposits	24,55,954	Dec.
Post Bills.....	12,20,136	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	33,460	Dec.
Loans	1,51,241	Do
Accounts of Credit.....	1,79,287	Do
Mercantile Bills.....	8,43,187	Do
Cash at Head Office	7,40,923	Do
Cash at Branches	80,511	Do

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd November, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	31	7	7 p.m.	56	57
Teheran	2	2	11 p.m.	..	51
Suez	2	2	45 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 2nd November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. M.	M	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	48	...	1
" Karachi	...	39	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	2

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	330	200	...	530
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,783	3,422	11	7,216
Total for 15 weeks...	5,083	2,622	11	7,716
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	197	301	10	508
Per mile of Ry do.	11	17	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	4,623	2,589	67	7,279
Decrease for the week ..... Rs.				8
Increase to date ..... "				437

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,66,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494
Increase for the week ..... Rs.				69,621
Ditto to date ..... "				87,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BYASS—October 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H N Byass, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

ALTHOUGH the commercial world is so much indebted to scientific chemists and physicists, there are few manufacturers who retain the services of a scientific man to advise them with regard to the imperfections of their products. The manufacturer may know the process of his industry in all its mechanical details, but he is hardly likely to know the chemical and physical changes in the materials which are being evolved. In the course of production of many articles, things will sometimes go wrong, and enormous losses and great disappointment often result. It is here that the knowledge of the scientific adviser comes in : he is able to place his finger on the right spot, to show how matters have gone wrong, and advise a way out of the difficulty. Many a disaster has been averted by the timely advice of the expert chemist. It is not too much to say, that every large industrial undertaking of a scientific epoch should have its supervisor. If such a man's services be retained, he makes himself thoroughly master of the whole process of manufacture; he keeps himself up-to-date in the knowledge of the particular manufacture in all parts of the world, and he is able to see more clearly where improvemets can be effected. In short he is able to suggest to his client the best possible conditions of production, and thus to enable his particular undertaking to take a high rank in the commercial world. A manufacturer can seldom or never do this for himself. He has not the necessary technical knowledge, and he has not the time to study the scientific processes of the industry and the changes and improvements which are being made in it. Immense advantages have accrued to certain industries in Austria, Germany, and Sweden, from the scientific supervision of chemical experts. The manufacture of products as different as beer and wine and cheese, and the business of tanning have profited by science. Where very large interests are involved, as when the business is in the hands of a great company, there the services of an expert can be more readily obtained. In many cases, however, the proprietor has been a shrewd, well-educated enlightened, and progressive man, and seeing the advantages of skilled assistance, he has thus, by his foresight and eagerness to excel, been enabled to produce goods superior to any that the market can show. The indifferent and old-world manufacturer, who thinks no improvement can be made, and who is quite content to go on as he has done in the past, has always in the long run to succumb to rivals who produce better things. Wherever a business is large enough to afford it, the services of a scientific adviser will be repaid tenfold.

For the sake of example let us examine briefly into the manufacture of beer, and into the tanning of hides. As everybody knows beer is produced by what is termed fermentation ; but everybody does not know that this fermentation is brought about by a very small vegetable organism. Fermentation is in fact a decomposition, effected by the vital activity of fungi. A solution of barley, under the influence of yeast, is changed into beer. The starch in the barley is first converted into a kind of sugar, and this sugar becomes changed by the powers of the small yeast cells, into alcohol or spirit. But this yeast, which is nothing more than a mass of living growth, is of various kinds. It may be good and active, or it may be indifferent. It may be pure, or it may be a mixture of various kinds. The art of the chemist and the biologist has consisted in so growing a particular variety of yeast, as to insure its being maintained absolutely pure. The difficulties have been immense, and the manipulations are not only delicate, but extremely complicated. If the seeds of one wrong sort get into the beer, they turn it sour; the seeds of another make it ropy ; those of a third, bitter. The conditions under which yeast and other forms of micro-organisms grow, have only been learnt in recent years, and the work of securing and maintaining the purity of yeast, is now an art in itself. This has in the countries mentioned, as well as also in England, been entrusted to the care of strictly scientific men. The results have been extraordinary, and beer can now be manufactured with a certainty and precision of quality before impossible. Losses from spoilt products are very rare. The so-called vinegar plant, and also the ginger beer plant, used in the olden days in the home manufacture of these liquids, are examples of other lowly organisms to which man is indebted. It is not every germ which is our enemy. In the preparation of the hides for the process of tanning, the hairs have to be removed. This is done by the so-called sweating process, which is nothing more than allowing the hides to decompose for a short period, until the hairs can be readily removed. Such a method is crude and unscientific. Instead of the sweating process the skins are sometimes subjected to "limeing" or "slackening"; that is, they are repeatedly steeped in solutions of milk of lime. Afterwards in order to remove the lime they are placed in a fermenting mixture of bran, barley, and nameless filth. Now what the chemist has discovered is that the filth is entirely unnecessary, and that the sour fermented liquor of bran and barley is after all, nothing more than a weak solution of lactic acid. This lactic acid is now known to be the product, in certain fermentible liquids, of a particular variety of minute bacteria. These have been further studied, and the exact and necessary solutions obtained for this stage of the process. Without the aid of science the manufacturer would have gone on in his old and nasty way, unchanged for years. Now his article is not only made cheaper, but it is made better. The whole process is more exact; it is less liable to failure, and it is much more simple.

Examples might easily be multiplied. In the milk industry, as well as the manufacture of butter and cheese, the help of the scientific adviser is invaluable. It must not be supposed that advantages can be secured by merely securing scientific opinions for special occasions. In the large business before referred to, every step in the process of manufacture is carefully investigated, and every opportunity is secured to provide that nothing shall go wrong. By this means failures are prevented ; it is not enough that they should be investigated after they have occured. Two Indian industries at least, which are capable of much improvement by more scientific management, are those connected with sugar and tobacco. There are many other processes which are carried out to-day purely mechanically—those engaged in them knowing little or nothing except from pure experience of the rationale of their labours. Variability of product is the consequence of this system—to-day's results are different from yesterday's, and one season's from another. When science and commerce come to have their representatives in every business, we shall see vast improvements. Business knowledge and business education is necessary for one side of commerce—the scientific art and supervision of manufacture is necessary for the other. There are vast fields open for improvement and for study. It may be expected that a greater development of technical education will enable all branches of industry to be more thoroughly studied, and will provide skilled workers in sufficient number to be attached to every industrial undertaking. A field of work has been opened up, which was undreamt of but a few years ago.

DR. WALTER CARR, senior physician to the Royal Free hospital, has just been lecturing the students of the School of Medicine for Women, many of whom may find their way out here, on the subject of Fashion and Medicine. At the beginning of the century said Dr. Carr bleeding was so universal, that a doctor might well have been accused of malpractice if he had not bled for a fever. Now he might be subject to the same accusation, if under precisely similar conditions he were to bleed his patient. Towards the middle of the century an actively stimulant treatment became fashionable, enormous quantities of alcohol being frequently administered to fever cases. Consequently another reaction followed, of which the Temperance Hospital might be regarded as the outward and visible sign. Later on came the fashion of trying to reduce the temperature in fever by powerful drugs, of which anti-pyrin was the best known. Just at present the fashion was running on animal extracts, a result of the success, in suitable cases, of treatment with thyroid extract, and on anti-toxins, a consequence of the benefit obtained from the use of an anti-toxin in diphtheria. All methods, however, he warned his hearers, had undoubtedly their own particular virtues, and they should seek the good in each, instead of adopting some new drug or method as a universal panacea one year, and disregarding it the next. Continuing, Dr. Carr urged the necessity of searching for the cause of a disease, and setting to work to prevent it, and his remarks on this subject may well be commended to medical practitioners of all classes in this country. They might, he said, try to cure typhoid fever; but far more important was it to procure pure drinking water for every one, as this would not only entirely prevent typhoid, but also cholera and other diseases. Reference was made to the extraordinary development of nursing during the last generation. Whilst this was a matter for much satisfaction, Dr. Carr said he felt there was possibly a danger of its being carried too far in private work, and especially in the homes of the middle classes. Complaints are increasingly numerous of the difficulty in getting really satisfactory private nurses, owing partially no doubt to the severe strain India has lately made upon their strength, and he urged women to do their own as far as possible, lest their influence in the family be lost. However, the ranks of private nurses will shortly be reinforced, for the engagements of many of those who are now out here will expire shortly, and though they have been invited, not nearly all have renewed their agreements. As to lady doctors, of whom we also have a number, Dr. Carr seemed to harbour some doubt as to whether they were merely a passing fashion, or destined to take a permanent place in medicine. The question might, he admitted, seem superfluous in view of the rapid progress which they were making ; but the perils of prosperity were often more to be feared than the dangers of adversity, and if the movement became fashionable, and unsuitable women were led to enter the profession, a reaction might easily arise and jeopardise the cause. Hence the enormous responsibility resting upon each individual woman-student and practitioner, and the necessity for them to take advantage of every opportunity of fitting themselves for their life's work. So far as India is concerned at all events, there will always be a lucrative opening for the lady-doctor ; but she must have her heart in her work, and be fully competent, or she had far better stay away. Her responsibilities out here are greater than at home. There she could call in an experienced male specialist at a moment's notice. Here she and her sisters must undertake the risk themselves. No male doctor can enter the precincts of the Zenana.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief in India has almost reached the vanishing point. As compared with twenty-thousand at the beginning of October it has now fallen to 1,765, a fall of over twelve hundred in the past week. Bombay presidency now claims 1,486, over seventeen thousand names having been removed from the books, and Madras eight less than two hundred, the feature of the table being the sudden appearance of 87 under the heading Rajputana, who are shown to be employed on relief works. It appears from the season report that no rain has fallen there. Reaping of the autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of the winter crops continue, and the condition of the crops is generally good. But autumn crops have been damaged by young locusts in parts of Kharwara ; by insects in Kerowlee ; by drought on unirrigated land in Ajmere, and have practically failed on barani land in Merwara where they are being cut and stored as fodder. Crops are also drying or have withered in parts of Bikanir and Jaisalmere. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering from scarcity of fodder in Marwar and are in poor condition in Haraoti. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Meywar, Haraoti, Jeypore, and Bikanir ; and insufficient in Ajmere-Merwara. Prices are rising in two states ; falling in two and are steady elsewhere. However it was deemed necessary to start test relief works in Marwar district where there are 87 labourers on relief works. In Bombay more rain is wanted for the late crops in parts of the Deccan, Karnatic, and Surat. Crops have been damaged by rats or insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Ratnagiri. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Baroda territory, and Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in eight districts and only risen in two. Madras reports show that the water-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural operations are proceeding briskly and the standing crops are thriving, whilst the early harvest is yielding a middling outturn. Pasture is abundant and cattle are in normal condition. Prospects are favourable, though more rain is wanted in many districts. Prices however are falling and that is the best sign of the times.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad mail is now so consistently late in delivery that very few Bombay offices deal with letters at all until the following morning. In those offices, where it is unfortunately necessary to lose no time in handling covers, the want of punctuality has become an insufferable nuisance.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER MARATHON, which was undergoing repairs in the Government Dry Dock, is under orders to proceed to sea. She left the dock yesterday forenoon and anchored in the stream, where she received coals and stores, and was ready by 9 o'clock last night. It is surmised that she has orders to join the flagship Eclipse at Colombo, and will probably leave early this morning for her destination, under the command of Captain J. G. M. Field. We bear H. M. S. Racoon, is also under orders to be in readiness within a much shorter time than was at first arranged.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER SPHINX, which was lying in the harbour has entered in the Wet Basin, and will shortly enter the Dry Dock for repairs.

THE Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will arrive from Poona at Bombay Victoria Terminus at 7-35 a. m., local time, to-day returning to Poona by 6-45 p. m. local time, to-morrow. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant General Commanding will be private. Two Salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-35 a. m. to-day and at Sunrise on Saturday the 5th idem to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant General Commanding.

MR. T. M. COTGRAVE, the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue at Thana, met with a serious accident while outriding with his wife at Matheran on Monday morning. When rounding Garbut Point, his horse, a Waler, stumbled with him, and the pair rolled over a khud together. They had rolled a considerable distance ere the unfortunate rider was able to disengage himself from the stirrups and drop on a pile of stones which formed a sufficient ledge to stop his further descent. The horse, however, kept on rolling until stopped by a projecting tree. Mr. Cotgrave, who was a witness to the disaster, very pluckily kept her presence of mind and succeeded in having her husband, who lay unable to move on the pile of stones and the horse, brought up to the road again. It was then found that, whatever else his hurts may be, Mr. Cotgrave had no bones broken, and he was able to get home on horse back. He has since been confined to his bed. The horse has been very badly cut about the knees.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. M. N. Wadia, the acting Municipal Secretary, was confirmed in the appointment on the motion of Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, who remarked that Mr. Wadia had proved himself an able and efficient Secretary, and had rendered splendid and valuable service during the time he had acted in the post.

SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, the new Lieutenant-General of the Bombay Command, is said to be the only officer at present in active employ, who belonged to the East India Company's Cavalry Establishment and pertains to what is known as the "Local Service"—that is to say, the special cadres of Companys, Cavalry Officers who elected to continue their service under the Crown under the original conditions of their entertainment. There are still living 18 of such officers—viz., eight (including Sir Robert Low) belonging to the old Bengal Cavalry, five to the Madras Cavalry, and five to the Bombay Cavalry. All of these, with the exception of Sir Robert Low, whose first commission dates from the 16th of August 1854, are either on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, or are residing out of India. The most senior of these officers is Sir John Forbes of the old Bombay Cavalry, whose first commission dates from March 1835 ; while the next in seniority is Colonel T. R Snow of the Bengal Cavalry, whose first commission dates from June, 1839. Besides these eighteen officers of the "Local Service" there are still left 24 officers of the old East India Company's Indian Cavalry—16 of these elected to serve under Staff Corps Rules of promotion ; while eight belong to the General List—that is to say, they entered the service during the transitional period, which immediately preceded the final transfer of the Company's Military Establishments to the control of the Crown. Of the 16 officers under Staff Corps Promotion Rules, six pertain to Bengal, six to Madras, and four to Bombay, and only one of these is now in active employ—viz., Major-General G C. Hogg of the Bombay Cavalry, who commands the Deesa Military District in the Bombay Command. Of the eight General List Officers only two are in active employ—viz, Major-General R. M. Jennings of the Bengal, Cavalry, commanding the Rohilkhand Military District and Brigadier-General Donald McLeod of the Madras Cavalry commanding the Bangalore Military District and at present on leave.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces having finished his tour returned to Nagpore on Sunday night.

COLONEL CLARKE, Examiner of Military Works Accounts, Simla, will shortly proceed on fifteen months furlough : Mr. A. F. Harrison officiating for him.

SIR ARTHUR GASELEE, Quartermaster-General, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on his tour while Colonel Peacocke, Deputy Quartermaster General, will have to remain with the office at Simla.

THERE will be no camp office of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Fort William this cold weather owing to the reduction of the staff at Army Headquarters by the abolition of the post of Assistant Quartermaster-General.

AFTER a long delay which is not explained, the Government of India have sanctioned the prosecution of Sirdar Gurdyal Sing Man, late Divisional Judge of Sialkote, who was dismissed the service some months back for bribery.

LADY ELGIN held a meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Simla on Monday afternoon—the last which her Excellency will hold there. The final meeting will be held in Calcutta after the return of the Viceregal party from Burma.

MR. J. P. HEWETT is not, as has been stated, returning to India this week. He remains in England pending the appointment of the members of the Plague Commission; and may be expected in Bombay some three weeks hence, when the Commission will assemble.

THE following Madras Command Order was issued at Ootacamund on Friday :—"Lieutenant-General Sir George Benjamin Woleseley, K.C.B., assumed Command of the Forces, Madras, this day, vice Lieutenant General Sir C. M. Clarke, K.C.B., who vacates on completion of his tenure of appointment.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 1st Oct., were, for passengers, etc, Rs. 74,900, and for goods, etc, Rs. 84,578, making altogether Rs. 1,59,478, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,61,903, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 155.

FROM what has come to light of late it is clearly time to strike a blow at counterfeit coining, and, the heavy sentences just passed by the Sessions Judge of Lahore on three convicted coiners are doubtless justified for this reason. The principal culprit in the case, whose penalty would apparently have aggregated seventeen years' imprisonment, is reported to have died in goal after hearing his sentence.

THE Government of India have now definitely decided that all forest surveys are eventually to be brought under one head under the control of the Surveyor-General in India. The first step to be taken in this direction is the placing of the Survey of India party employed on forest work under Mr. Reynolds, Superintendent Forest Surveys. No further action will be taken until that officer retires in October 1899.

COLONEL FRANKLIN, I. M. S., who goes home with the Viceroy, will on return be Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Punjab. Meanwhile Lieutenant Colonel A. Deane will officiate in that appointment eventually being posted to the Central Provinces as administrative Medical Officer, when Colonel Franklin returns : Colonel Hutcheson then becomes Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the North West Provinces.

AN Anantapur correspondent gives particulars of the dastardly outrage committed on the Tahsildar of Hindupur. It is evident that the assault was deliberately planned, the miscreants having laid in wait for their victim on the road near Kodikonda, at a spot which they knew he had to pass. It is to be hoped that the brutal assailants will be caught, convicted and punished. It will be seen that Mr. Sundaresa Iyer did not succumb at once, but lingered between life and death for some time.

THE Madras Fine Arts Society, which has recently been successfully revived, has issued the programme and prize list for its exhibition next February over the signature of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Edgar Thurston. It will be seen from the particulars published in another column that Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Havelock have both given prizes and that the Maharajah of Travancore has given three. It is hoped that more art lovers will come forward and give donations for specified or general purposes.

SOMEIN courts-martial are sometimes held on all sorts of queer concerns. For instance, a jemadar of the 11th Madras Infantry was tried by court-martial at Secunderabad, on the 14th ult., " in that, while acting as Batt Superintendent during the individual firing of a party of casuals of his Regiment, he omitted to exercise proper superintendence and thus allowed the non-commissioned officer in charge of No. 1 target to tamper with it by making several punctures in it with a spike to represent bullet marks." He was found not guilty.

A POOR little street Arab was brought into hospital by the police. He had been run over by an omnibus, and was badly injured. The chaplain was sent for, as it was thought improbable that the boy would live many hours. With little tact the chaplain began the interview thus :—" My boy, the doctors think you are very much hurt. Have you been a good little boy ?" Boy (much bored) " You git aout ! " Chaplain (shocked) : " But I am afraid you are not a good little boy, and you know you may perhaps be going to die." Boy (anxious to end the interview) : Well, tain't none of your business any 'ow.' Wot's me death got to do with you ? 'Ave you got a pal in the coffin line ? It is pleasant to be able to relate that this boy finally recovered. Another chaplain, when he went to hold the weekly service in a ward, noticed that a certain bed was empty. A good old man had occupied the bed, and the chaplain somewhat prematurely jumped to the conclusion that the patient had died since his previous visit. So he gave an address on the uncertainty of life, and wound up his remarks thus : " God grant, dear friends, that we may all go whither this our brother has gone, "pointing to the empty bed. Unfortunately " this our brother," had been removed to the erysipelas ward that morning, as all the other patients knew.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE is the latest dramatist to discover the value, from the theatrical point of view, of that most murderous form of duel—the pistol-shot across a table. When the duellists are a handsome baronet and a pretty woman, disguised as her brother there is, of course, romance in the scene ; but in the England of to-day we can scarcely imagine a London newspaper editor as one of the figures in such an affair. Yet, in the early days of the " Morning Post," a little over 120 years ago, its editor—who commenced active life as a clergyman, became journalist, and died Baronet—met in the Strand a captain, who objected to certain paragraphs which had highly reflected upon a lady for whom the officer had a particular regard. The captain expostulated, the editor explained, and the end was (says the " Westminster Gazette ") that they adjourned to the Adelphi Tavern, called for a room, shut the door, and, being furnished with pistols, discharged them at each other without effect. The quarrel remaining unsettled and their ardour being unquenched, they drew swords, and after both had been wounded, the editor's sword bent, and the captain called to him to straighten it. But while the weapon was under the editor's foot for that purpose the door was broken open, or a duel to the death would have been fought. There was no gay romance about that kind of struggle; it was grim reality.

IT is to be sincerely hoped that Professor Douglas and those ungenerous persons who have too eagerly adopted his views as to the causes of death in the case of people opposed to the views of the Empress-Dowager of China will now feel slightly ashamed of themselves. Dr. Dudgeon has come boldly to the rescue in the columns of the *Times* Many of the personages whose deaths coincided with differences of opinion with the Empress-Dowager realy suffered from serious illnesses sufficient to account for death from natural causes. The Empress-Dowager was lucky in the timely loss of her enemies, that is all ! Dr. Dudgeon does not believe that the previous Emperor, Tung-Chih, died of small-pox, for he himself had supplied vaccine lymph for the Emperor in his infancy, but the disease was a very well-known and easily recognisable malady. His death was not instigated by either Tsze An, the defunct Eastern Empress-Dowager, or by his mother, Tsze Hsi, the first character in both names signifying parental love. As for the present Emperor's mother, the Empress-Dowager's sister, it is true that she died a day or two after an altercation with her sister about the Emperor. It is universally recognised, says Dr. Dudgeon, that she died of remorse or pent-up anger in the heart, a mode of death recognised as very common in China ! Sensitiveness of the kind is also responsible, it would seem, for the sudden demise of Prince Kung, whose shattered health uncumbed on the cession of Port Arthur, to which he had been strenuously opposed though the Empress-Dowager had approved of it.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking on Oct. 12, at Ashford parish church referred particularly to confession and the right practice of it in the Church of England. The discipline of the Church before the Reformation mainly depended on the confessional, and the use of the confessional was enforced by the refusal of the Holy Communion to those who had not made confession to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

POLICY OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY RESPECTING FASHODA AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

Nov. 1.

The Dupuy Cabinet has prepared a programme which endorses the position taken by M. Delcasse on the Fashoda question.

The Ministry bows to the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case and undertakes to assist the enquiry.

FASHODA TO BE EVACUATED.

NEGOTIATIONS LATER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The *Daily Graphic* states that Captain Baratier carries instructions to Major Marchand to withdraw to Upper Abanghi, evacuating the posts on the east frontier as indicated in the Anglo-German agreement.

Negotiations, the *Graphic* says, will be opened afterwards.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

Nov. 2.

The admirals at Candia have informed the Turkish Governor that they will occupy on the 4th instant all the forts and administrative posts.

The Turkish troops still in Crete are requested to quit the Island forthwith.

THE CAPE COMMAND.

General Sir William Butler has been appointed to the command of the troops at the Cape.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMAGE.

It is announced at Berlin that the Emperor's tour has been curtailed owing to the intensity of the heat.

SURRENDER OF DERVISHES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The majority of Ahmed Fedil's followers, who recently made an attack on Ghedaref, are surrendering to Colonel Parsons.

Ahmed Fedil has fled southwards.

ACTIVITY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The London correspondent of the Pioneer wires :—Regarding the existing tension between England and France, it is clear that nothing can be done until the new French Ministry is in working order. The English press welcomes the advent of M. De Freycinet to office as being a fact likely to assist in bringing about an early and just settlement of both the Fashoda question and the Dreyfus case. M. Delcasse, the reinstated Foreign Minister, possesses an intimate acquaintance with all the matters under dispute and is likely, therefore, to end the suspense which is most prejudicial to commerce.

Public opinion in England stoutly opposes the concession of the slightest advantage in return for the evacuation of Fashoda by the French, on the ground that it is preposterous to compensate another nation for attempting our national humiliation. The Government and dockyards are meanwhile pursuing preparations briskly though quietly.

SEQUEL TO THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

The Langworthy case, which attracted so much attention eleven years ago, has had a tragic sequel Mr. Langworthy, the millionaire, seems to have invited his wronged wife to return to him.

Both arrived at the Grand Hotel, Paris, lately with their child, now a charming girl. The latter was somewhat unaccountably sent to England on Thursday last

Early on Friday Mrs. Langworthy died suddenly.. Some hours later Mr. Langworthy shot himself with a revolver, leaving a message for the police that he was disgusted with life.

The affair is so far surrounded with mystery.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Lugard, at the age of 88, and Lady Martin (*nee* Helen Faucit).

THE LINCOLNSHIRE AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 2.

The left wing of the Lincolnshire Regiment arrived here this morning from Egypt, consisting of 521 men and 10 officers. The right wing is expected on the 23rd instant. The Regiment looks very fit.

DEATH OF LIEUT. ARMSTRONG.

Lieutenant A. R. Armstrong, 19th Hussars, died at midday, yesferday, from enteric fever. He was buried this evening at Trimulgherry, the Regimental Officers doing the funeral duties.

WEDDING AT KIRKEE.

POONA, Nov. 2.

An interesting wedding took place this morning in All Saints' Church, Kirkee, when Captain Babington, Superintendent Gun-Powder Factory, was married to Miss Violet Mary Greenstreet, eldest daughter of Colonel Greenstreet, Chief Engineer Military Works. The church was beautifully decorated. Captain Babington dressed in uniform, and accompanied by his Best Man, Lieutenant Boyd, arrived a quarter of an hour after the bridal party drove up. The Bride attended by her two sisters as bridesmaids, came in, leaning on the arm of her father. She was dressed very prettily ; the dresses of the bridesmaids were also charming. As the party advanced, the choir sang appropriate wedding hymns. The ceremony was performed by the Revd. Dickens. After registration, a landau, drawn by six artillery horses, with Lieutenants Main, Parry and Bond as outriders, and Grayson in charge, was drawn up at the door. The officers who were present formed a sword-arch through which the Bride and Bridegroom walked and drove to Colonel Greenstreet's house where the toast of the happy pair was proposed by General Hogg who wished the newly wedded couple health, long life and a prosperous married career. The married couple then went by dak to Khandalla to spend their honeymoon.

DACOITY IN THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

A gang of armed dacoits came from Hyderabad (Deccan) crossed over the borders of Mogiai, entered Ahmednagar District and committed a serious dacoity in the village of Sheogaon. A large amount of property was carried away, and the inhabitants were ill-treated. Dacoities are very common now which necessitated the establishment of various posts along the borders.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were 53 cases and 36 deaths recorded in the Poona district, of which 26 cases and 16 deaths were in Alandi and 10 cases and 7 deaths in Bhongavli.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The business before next Friday's Council is notified to comprise the passing of the Upper Burma Codes Bill and the introduction of Bills amending the Glanders and Farcy Law, and the law relating to carriers ; also the Bill to make better provision for securing house accommodation for Officers in Cantonments. The main points of the first three measures have already appeared in your columns. The chief feature of the last one is understood to be directed to enabling officers, for whom no suitable house is available, to claim the use at fair rent, of houses occupied by non-officials within Cantonment limits.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP TO LORD CURZON.

There is reason to believe that the appointment of Military Secretary to Lord Curzon has been filled from amongst the candidates at home. It is unlikely, therefore, that there can be any truth in the Bombay rumour to the effect that Colonel Money succeeds to it, though the last-named would have been an excellent man for the post.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Eveleigh, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant G. R. Smith, Central India Horse, have been appointed Assistant Military Secretary and A. D. C. respectively, to Sir George Wolseley, Commanding forces in Madras, with effect from 28th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mann, R. E. has been permitted to retire on £300 annual pension.

Major Johnson, R. A., vacates the post of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery, on the 25th instant, and is posted to No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Garrison Artillery, at Quetta.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Coxhead, R.A., comes out to the Field Artillery in India.

Lieutenant A. R. Armstrong, 19th Hussars, died at Secunderabad yesterday, of enteric fever.

Major H. E. Passy officiates as Assistant Secretary, Military Secretariat, vice Major Ramsden, proceeding on leave.

A Military Assistant Surgeon will accompany Lieutenant J. L. Harrington's mission to Abyssinia.

The services of Majors U. N. Makerji, A. W. Dawson and C. F. Willis, and Captains R. H. Maddox, H. M. Earle, R. J. Marks, E. R. Pany, J. Stodart, C. A. Johnston, H. St. J. Fraser, E. M. Illington, C. T. Hudson, and L. Rogers, all medical officers, has been asked for by the Government of India for plague duty.

Colonel Hewat, Commanding L. Battery has been ordered to proceed to Mooltan to command that station.

Major R. F. M. Johnston, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, retires with effect from 14th ultimo.

Lieutenant H. Berthon, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty.

Majors W. W. Baker, G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, and Lieut. H. O. H. Moore, R. E., have been placed under orders for duty in India in the first steamer coming out in January, and the Third steamer in December.

Veterinary-Lieutenant D. Bolton, A. V. D., now in Egypt, comes out to replace the late Vety.-Lieutenant Harris.

Lieutenant G. H. Griffiths, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment from the 10th March next.

The following additions and changes have been made in the staff for the forthcoming Cavalry Manœuvres :— Captain Pitman, 11th Hussars, replaces Major Campbell, as Assistant Quarter-Master General on the Head Quarters Staff ; Major Beauchamp, 20th Hussars, replaces Major Van Cartlandt as Brigade-Major 1st Brigade ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sulivan, 4th Dragoon Guards, will command the 2nd Brigade, Northern Division ; Colonel J. M. Babington, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhand District, commands the Southern Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, 4th Bombay Cavalry, commands 6th Brigade, Southern Division ; Captain A. W. Cripps, and Major W. H. Allen, Commissariat Department, will be Chief Commissariat Officers of the Northern and Southern Divisions respectively. Adjutants of the Royal Horse Artillery will be drawn from the Brigades when the camp assembles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiaino, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok restored.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Colonel G. W. Sawyer, Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 10th November.

TWENTY-TWO medical officers are to be admitted to the India Medical Department Examination to be held at home in February 1899.

THE Government have approved of the titles of Havildar and Naik being substituted for Jamadar and Sirdar of mahouts and drivers of heavy batteries of Royal Artillery ; these non-commissioned officers having ceased to be followers and having been given the status of combatants.

LIEUTENANT RAE, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Bagheikhand, have each been granted 2 months extension of leave.

THE following officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, I. M. S. Civil Surgeon, Punjab, Major Abbott, R. E. Executive Engineer, Punjab.

SATURDAY'S REGATTA.

THE DEFEAT OF MADRAS.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—The crew of the Madras Boat Club appear to have had a particularly hard task to perform at the Bombay Regatta on Saturday, for they had to contend against a Bombay crew which competent local critics declared to be the best crew that had ever been got together to represent Bombay. The Madras men, moreover, seem to have had much difficulty in mastering the rough open water at Bandora, so unlike the Adyar where they been practising. We do not say this, however, in order to "crab" the Bombay crew's fine win by two lengths. Nevertheless, we trust that at the Madras Regatta in January the Bombay men will give our men their "revenge" and that a Colombo crew also will come up and try to retrieve their recent defeat.

The *Madras Times* says :—Our correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"Bombay won by two lengths. Dunbar rowed feeling very unfit. The rudder was on the whole way." The sporting community of Madras, in hearing of the defeat of the crew of the Madras Boat Club, who went to compete in the annual Regatta at Bombay, will regret that they did not follow up the success that they achieved at the recent Colombo Regatta. A crew from Poona and also a Parsee crew were expected to compete, but unfortunately they had to scratch. The crew that represented the Madras Boat Club were with one exception the crew that rowed against Colombo. We understand that the Madras crew experienced some difficulty in getting accustomed to the rough water of the Creek at Bandora, where the regatta was held, and their defeat may perhaps be attributed to this circumstance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

THE Board of Trade returns for September appear to give evidence of that improvement in the over-sea demand for British and Irish produce and manufactures which has not unreasonably been expected to follow the termination of the war between Spain and the United States, the assurances of good crops in India and elsewhere, and the improvement in the Far Eastern and South American exchanges. While the import trade has continued to expand, the September figures showing a further increase of £425,648 as against the corresponding month last year, there has also been the increasingly rare experience of a substantial increase of £1,639,810 in the declared value of our exports of British and Irish productions and manufactures. From the "balance of trade" point of view, we must set against this increase a decrease of £272,783 in our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise. As regards the actual expansion of our exports during last month, that the comparison is now being made with a period of depressed trade, when business was suffering through the dispute in the engineering trade and also in consequence of the increased exports to the United States in the earlier months of the year in anticipation of the new Dingley Tariff. As it is, it may be pointed out that the total value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the first three quarters of the current year shows a decrease of £3,262,018, and the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise a decrease of £555,594, as against the corresponding period last year, while the declared value of our imports for the same period shows an increase of £14,902,477. Turning to the bullion and specie account, we compile the following table for the nine months :—

	Imports. 1898	1897
Gold	£35,058,096	£24,244,931
Silver	£10,381,070	£13,121,163
	Exports.	
Gold	£28,229,671	£22,176,013
Silver	£10,965,593	£14,112,470

It will be observed that the movements of gold both ways have been much heavier this year than last, while the movements of silver have been smaller. This year, so far, there has been a net importation of £6,808,425 of gold, and a net exportation of £584,433 of silver, or a net importation of the precious metals to the amount of £6,223,992. Adding this sum to the increased debit balance shown by the merchandise account, we may reasonably infer that a considerable amount of money has been left in this country to the credit of foreign countries, more particularly—in all probability—of the United States, which may be drawn against at any time.

A feature of the import statement for last month is that the increase in the total declared value is no longer due to heavy imports of foodstuffs, but to increased imports of raw cotton and wool, oils, timber, rubber, and miscellaneous articles, the effect of which on the total value is partly counterbalanced by decreases in the imports of animals, duty-free articles of food and drink, metals, chemicals and dyestuffs and silk, woollen, and leather manufactures. As regards the exports, the chief increase has occurred under the head of raw materials, and mainly represents a larger export of coal, which may be safely attributed to the termination of the South Wales strike. Other important items are textile fabrics and machinery, including mill-work, which, together, show an increase of nearly a million sterling as against September last year. The increase under the former head represents mainly cotton goods, and is due to increased exports to India and the Straits Settlements, China (including Hong Kong), Java, Turkey, and, last but not least, Argentina and Brazil. The exports of jute piece goods linens, and woollen and worsted piece goods also show increases which encourage the hope that these branches of the textile trades are recovering somewhat from the depression due to the long-continued falling off in the American demand. The export trade in herrings has also contributed to swell the value of our shipments during September, and there has been an increase of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling in the declared value of the exports of miscellaneous goods manufactured or partly manufactured. A noteworthy feature of the month, however, has been a substantial decrease in our exports of iron.

As regards the trade of the year, so far as it has yet run, it may be said that the increase in the declared value of the imports represents mainly duty-free foodstuffs, the increase under this head alone being thirteen millions sterling in round figures out of a total increase of fifteen millions sterling in round figures, the balance of the increase being accounted for by raw textile materials, oils, metals, dutiable articles of food and drink, and especially, cotton, glass, iron and steel, jute, and leather manufactures. As regards imports of silk, woollen, and worsted manufactures the tendency has been to decline rather than to expansion, and the same may be said of the imports of chemicals and dyestuffs and other raw materials—including timber—for sundry industries. The decrease in the declared value of the export trade for the expired portion of the year has been due mainly to decreases in the exports of textile fabrics other than cotton goods—noticeably worsted and woollen piece goods and linens. Reduced exports of iron and steel, and noticeably of railway metals, hardware and cutlery, to an extent which has been far from counterbalanced by increased exports of machinery and mill-work, and a falling off in the exports of chemicals, also account for a substantial portion of the total net decrease in the export trade of the year.

The delay in marketing the American cotton crop this season was due solely to the fact that the plant was late in maturing. The receipts of late, as is well known, have greatly increased. The South is more or less pinched for money ; it has had several seasons of low prices, and, unlike the West, which has had good prices for its grain for two years and is therefore extraordinarily prosperous and inclined to hold back its wheat, the South is poor and glad to sell. All that it cannot sell to exporters or home spinners it seems disposed to sell in the shape of "futures" in the New York market. It is selling both "spot" and "futures" eagerly at current prices. This is the picking season, and money is needed, as pickers must be paid promptly ; but after the picking is over many planters will doubtless be inclined to hold their cotton, as present prices either pay very little profit or are below the cost of production, according to the soil and the resources of the planter. Yellow fever has spread to Mississippi, but the death-rate is low, the disease being pronounced of a mild type.

The size of this year's crop depends upon the dates of killing frost. Should killing frost occur early, the yield might be comparatively moderate viewed from the standpoint of a probable consumption of 10,000,000 bales this season ; but if deferred till about November 1, the crop will be a good one, say at least 10,500,000 bales. It is believed that a good deal of old cotton is left at the South, and that the big receipts are partly due to this fact. The following table shows the dates of earliest killing frost in the cotton belt of the United States as compiled from the records of the Weather Bureau at Washington :—

	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7
North Carolina	Oct 17	Oct 24	Oct 2	Oct 19
South Carolina	Oct 30	Nov 7	Nov 13	Oct 19
Georgia	Oct 16	Nov 5	Oct 21	Nov 9
Florida	Nov 25	Nov 12	Dec 4	Dec 5
Alabama	Oct 31	Nov 6	Oct 27	Nov 9
Mississippi	Oct 16	Oct 31	Oct 10	Oct 18
Louisiana	Nov 15	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 8
Texas	Nov 15	Nov 11	Nov 11	Nov 8
Arkansas	Oct 15	Oct 9	Oct 28	Nov 5
Tennessee	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 9	Oct 19

At Memphis killing frost occurred in the season of 1896-7 on November 8, in 1895-6 on October 9, in 1894-5 on November 3, and in 1893-4 on October 16.

Reports from Charleston and Galveston make it possible to compile the following table showing the rainfall from September 22 to September 28 inclusive (rainfall being total of daily averages) :—

	No of stations.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Total rainfall inches.
Atlanta	9	86	62	1·08
Augusta	11	88	64	·36
Charleston	5	89	64	·65
Galveston	27	92	66	·04
Little Rock	13	92	64	·16
Memphis	14	90	64	1·56
Mobile	9	88	64	2·60
Montgomery	8	88	62	·50
New Orleans	10	92	64	·76
Savannah	12	90	64	·40
Vicksburg	8	90	64	2·28
Wilmington	10	86	64	1·18

It is believed that there was a slight decrease in the Sea Island acreage. The early spring, too, was not very favourable ; it was too cool, and there was insufficient moisture, and it was not until the last week in May that good stands were secured. The crop favoured by better weather, made good progress in June, but early in July heavy rains commenced, and continued, with little interruption, up to September 10, making the crop prospects anything but favourable. The plant was damaged by water and storms in Georgia, by rain, rust, and shedding in South-western Georgia, and by rain and rust in Florida. The size of the yield will depend on the maturing of the top crop.

The Queensland Government Mining Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly consolidates sixteen existing statutes. The following are the principal provisions interesting foreign investors—An increase of the reward for discoveries of payable gold fields to £10,000 ; no gold mining lease of alluvial ground may be granted except in the case of ground previously worked and abandoned, or of ground only suitable for leasing owing to great depth or excessive water or exceptional costliness of the working appliances ; the maximum area of a gold mining lease is increased to 50 acres ; the term of a gold mining or mineral lease, which is now fixed at twenty-one years, is made renewable for a further period of twenty-one years ; for the first and second breach of any convenant contained in a gold mining or other mineral lease the lessee shall pay a penalty to be decided by the Minister of Mines, and for the non-payment of the penalty or for a further breach the lease is liable to forfeiture ; when mineral leases are contiguous the total area is not to exceed 320 acres held by the same person ; the complement of men employed on all leases under labour conditions may be employed in any one or more leases ; in gold mining leases the maximum amalgamated area is fixed at fifty acres ; the Minister of Mines may in all cases waive the forfeiture of the lease and impose instead a penalty ; the rent for a gold-mining lease remains £1, and for a mineral lease 10s. per acre per annum. It is understood that much more liberal labour conditions will be provided by the regulations under the bill.

Attention is drawn by "Le Monde Economique" to the significance of the latest returns of the public savings bank in France. It appears that since the beginning of the present year the total amount of the new deposits has been only £3,860,000, against £4,940,000 in the corresponding period of last year, the decrease being £1,080,000. On the other hand, the withdrawls have reached £6,563,000, against £5,920,000 in 1897, showing an increase of £640,000. The aggregate amount remaining on deposit has thus been reduced within twelve months by £1,720,000. It is observed that this diminution has an influence on the price of "rente," the market for which receives lessened support from the purchases on account of the Savings Bank. There may be various causes for this adverse feature in the Savings Bank returns, such as the bad harvest of last year in France, but the "Monde Economique" does not hesitate to say that it supplies evidence of the relatively non-progressive economec condition of the country.

A report on the cattle industry of the United States prepared by Mr. Hugh O' Beirne, Second Secretary at Her Majesty's Embassy at Washington, was issued yesterday by the Foreign Office. The report states that the total number of cattle in the United States at the opening of the year 1898 is returned by the United States Department of Agriculture at—milch cows, 15,840,886 head; oxen and other cattle, 29,264,197 head. These figures represent a decrease of 100,841 milch cows and 1,244,211 "oxen and other cattle "in the course of twelve months Since the commencement of 1892, in which year the number of cattle of the United States was the highest ever attained in the history of the industry, there has been a decrease in "oxen and other cattle" of some 8,387,000 head, or about 22 per cent. The decrease has been continuous since 1894, averaging about 1,800,000 head annually ; but during the last two years the rate of diminution has been much less rapid than in the previous two-year period, the loss amounting roughly to 4,523,000 head between January, 1894, and January, 1896, as against 2,821,000 head from January, 1896, to January, 1898. Mr. O'Beirne thinks the prospect for British farmers is by no means so disheartening as has been inferred. The export of cattle and beef to Great Britain has increased ; but the price at which they can be profitably brought to the English consumer has not been lowered, and there is no prospect of its being so. The past few years have brought about a restriction in the American supply which tends for the present to strengthen American prices, and there has been a recovery in the demand, which still continues. The former of these conditions is to be reckoned with for some time to come as the principal factor influencing the American market, though the increasing activity in the breeding business may be expected gradually to correct it. Looking somewhat further ahead, the fact principally to be noticed is that the cost of production of American cattle tends on the whole to increase, as compared with that of British. With the decline of ranching and the substitution of dearer methods of cattle raising the average cost of making beef in the United States has for some years been on the increase and this process is now very noticeable in the South-western region which is of peculiar importance as the source from which the country has in recent times drawn enourmous supplies of cheap cattle. In parts of the West, where ranching has long since disappeared the cost of cattle raising also tends to increase slowly as population becomes thicker, and pasture and hay become less abundant and dearer. There is therefore no reason to anticipate that as time goes on the American stock grower will find himself in a better position to undersell producers in the older country. On the contrary, the terms on which the two compete tend in the long run to become less unfavourable to the British farmer.

While Mr. Lionel Holland and his friends are cudgelling their brains to discover an old-age pensions scheme which can be recommended for inclusion in the Government legislative programme, an interesting suggestion is made for achieving the same end by voluntary effort. The governing idea of this suggestion which finds favour in commercial as well as political circles, is that trading companies and firms should set aside a contribution out of their profits annually to make a provision for their workpeople when prevented by old-age or ill-health from following their occupation subject to conditions as to length of service and satisfactory conduct. This, it is said, could de effected in one of three ways, or such a modification thereof as inquiry and experience may dictate :—(1) By accumulating a pension fund in trust and granting pensions therefrom according to wages earned during the respective periods of service ; (2) by payment, annually or otherwise, to the Post-office or an insurance company, or other similar institution of an amount, based on wages, sufficient to secure a corresponding number of deferred annuities ; (3) by accumulating in trust an amount per man based on wages, and purchasing therefrom, as required, annuities from the Post-office or insurance companies, or other similar institution. An annuity equal to 7s. per week could, it is pointed out, be purchased at 60 years of age by the accumulated bonus of 5 per cent. on the wages taken at an average of 25s. per week for 40 years, and compound interest thereon at 2 1-2 per cent. It is further proposed that there should be a combination on this subject in each trade of the companies and firms having pension funds. This, it is submitted, would not only assist the immediate object, but might also provide a means for the interchange of workmen without loss of pension privileges, and for the amicable settlement of questions arising between capital and labour.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

AFRIDI TRIBESMEN AT PESHAWAR.

THEIR TERMS AND QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

THE news that will reach you to-day from Peshawar of the unconditional surrender of the Afridis to the terms of Government will be indeed most welcome. The tribes were represented fully, with the exception of the Khambar Khel section, and their absence is satisfactorily explained. Lots of men who fought against these people would have given anything to be present at this "jirgah," the biggest that has been held for a very long time. It has been a great pleasure to see these brave Afridis again, after six months of peace and quiet,—these same brave fellows who gave us so much trouble just a year ago, and who came to Bagh to see Sir William Lockhart and try and come to terms on behalf of their various clans this time last year. The terms are reasonable, and the Afridis for once in a way have fully grasped the idea that Government are determined to control the Khyber. The money question, the question of tribal allowances and subsidies has been their chief anxiety—and in this matter they have been treated with the greatest generosity by the Government. I think I am right in saying that they are paid nearly 90,000 rupees annually, and expenses in garrisoning the Khyber and additional allowances came to almost as much again, so that they get over one and three quarter lakhs of rupees out of the Government yearly.

They had a grievance, and one can sympathise with them for this ; they asked that this allowance should commence from the date of their compliance in full with the terms imposed upon them by Sir William Lockhart. This the Government have agreed to in as far as they receive three months' back pay.

There is another point which they have said nothing about ; they have not raised any objection to the clause in which Government says that a railway will be constructed up the Khyber if found necessary. I remember mentioning the possibility of this railway being made, when I was talking to an old Afridi pensioner during the campaign last year. It is now nearly a year ago ; I remember well how hateful the idea was to him, and how he told me that the tribesmen would never agree to it. "Why" he said "if you have a railway to Landi Kotal, you can gather and army there in a few hours." "Exactly what we might require" I replied, but at the same time tried to impress upon him that the railway would only be used if the tribesmen misbehaved, broke again contracts and promises ; and that if the clans were peaceful and quiet the railway would not require to be used. But I well remember the old man's distress. He said that excellent roads had now been made into their country from every side. If the Government began making railways as well, the Tirah would become another of the Indian hill stations within a very few years. He impressed upon me that the mullahs would never agree to such a proposal. I asked him how it was that the mullahs had so much influence, and why the tribesmen paid so much attention to them, and gave him my opinion of the mullahs, the opinion of an infidel. He replied that the mullahs were holy men, direct descendants of the great prophet, and their religion commanded them to obey them. At the same time he fully acknowledged that it was the mullahs who had goaded them on to attack the Khyber posts, and had brought down the anger of the Sirkar upon them and had brought all this ruin and desolation on their country. "Look," said he, and he pointed to a house in ruins. "That was my house ; for that I have to thank the mullahs." He told me about these mullahs, their eloquence, their extraordinary influence over the people, the way in which they traded upon their superstitions, the promises they held out of help from the Amir, the pictures they painted of wealth and power, and the various incentives with which they urged the young bloods to take up arms and attack the Khyber posts. The mullahs had always at their heels a number of firebrands and malcontents upon whom they can depend to commit any crime, to noise abroad any reports and rumours, and whom they retain to help in stirring up the younger and more excitable tribesmen, young bloods, upon whom from want of employment and their natural bent to kill and plunder, they can

RELY TO COMMIT ANY CRIME

that will bring them in plunder and gain. The old man raved about these mullahs and the damage they had done, and at last I proposed that as life was thought so little of in their country, and killing a neighbour was but a slight offence, the land could spare half a dozen of the most dangerous mullahs, and the task of "losing" them could be very easily carried out. He quite agreed that it could be easily done, but to kill a mullah would mean certain damnation after death, while the remainder of one's life would be one succession of misfortunes and punishments from the prophet. Even this old fellow, who had served in an army, had fought for us, and mixed with other races, retained this inexplicable terror of the mullah, though he could not help admitting the desolation and distress they had brought on their country. But I fear I have wandered from the subject—the railway from Peshawar to Landi Kotal. The Afridis must have studied the maps of the country, and seen that another route for a railway lies along the banks of the Kabul river, and were the Government to build their railways along this less direct route, the Afridis would not benefit in any way, they would not receive any compensation, as they now will, for the land taken up by the railway, in the event of the proposed railway being constructed. The Afridi is nothing if not mercenary. Another grievance is the old complaint about their

RUNAWAY WOMEN.

I cannot follow their reasoning about this at all They take their women for a jaunt into Peshawar or some neighbouring frontier town, the wife goes off to see her friends, and the husband to see his. They agree to meet in a couple of days to return to their highlands. The woman evidently enjoys a frisk in the city, and womanlike thinks the shops and other attractions of town life preferable to the bleak barren mountains of the Tirah, preferable to the life of an agriculturalist. Thinking thus, she does not keep her tryst with her husband and manages successfully to evade all search. The husbands complain to their headmen, the headmen tender their grievances to the Political Officer, who, though full of sympathy, has no power to compel the runaway wife to return. Surely the Afridis must manage their own domestic concerns. They tell me that were one of these spirited runaway lassies caught, there would be dire punishments in store for her. She might lose a nose, a ear, or a lip. Something that would permanently disfigure and render her a less winsome (?) object than she was before. I did not see many Afridi women when I was up at the front, but one that I happened to see very nearly killed me. It happened in this way. We were out burning and foraging one day, and I was told off to take my company to burn several houses in a certain village. The door of one of these was securely barricaded and we had to break it down with a crowbar. During the operation we heard an angry voice from inside, and a Pathan who was with me said that the person inside was using expletives more forcible than polite, consigning us all to the lower regions, &c, &c., and threatening to break the head of the first person that entered. All this in a shrill unmistakeable woman's voice. We forced the door open after some seconds, but like the other houses it was without windows, and it was absolutely impossible to see anything when once inside, one's eyes grow accustomed to the queer light after a time. The old hag repeated her threats about breaking the head of the first intruder. But I felt bound to go in first ; I could not let any of my men go in before me ; yet at the same time, and these thoughts crowd through ones brain in less time than it takes to tell, I thought that to be knocked out of time in this way and miss the rest of the campaign would be poor fun. So I put my puggary (we had discarded helmets for puggaries in that campaign) on my sword and thrust it quickly through the open door : At the same instant a large pruning knife hurled with great force just missed the puggary, but came hard and true on the scabbard, just where my neck would have been. The ruse having succeeded I skipped in followed by a couple of my men, but nothing would induce the old lady to leave the house. We set fire to all the others around, but she sat tight in hers and we had eventually to leave it standing. She was without exception the most evil-looking person I have ever beheld. But I could not help admiring her pluck on refusing to move, even when I had lighted a match and pretended to set fire to hay and straw piled up in the corner.

THE OTHER GRIEVANCES

brought up were, compenstion for mills destroyed during the war, that their tribe should be fully represented in the militia about to be raised, and that their womenkind should not be allowed to go to the Peshawar mission hospital. The second of these, the question about the militia, is a question that causes the greatest interest in military circles, and opinions differ very much as to what will eventually be the composition of the militia, into whose hands the safe keeping of the Pass is to be entrusted. Well may the old grey beards and elders have put this question, and shown some anxiety to obtain a promise from the Politicals that their own people should be fully represented. Military officers await the decision of Government in this matter almost as anxiously as the tribesmen themselves.

They are such queer folk these brave Afridis. They send in over 1,100 men to represent their half dozen clans. While clinging together, and fighting side by side for a common cause against a common foe, still in peaceful times each man looks upon his neighbour with suspicion and regards him as a natural enemy. They trust each other so little, each family feels bound to send its own representative to listen to the terms of the Great sirkar, fearing lest in his absence he should not bear the true amount of the allowances and subsidies : fearing lest his neighbour should trade upon his ignorance and steal two shares instead of one. They have their Maliks and headmen to each division and subdivision of a clan, and their authority in arranging tribal questions and disputes is sullenly submitted to. But these wild tribesmen are great democrats. Each man is king of his own castle ; he owns his house which he has built himself, annexing at the same time as much land around as he possibly can. He has his cow and his poultry, and generally his cats and dogs—in fact the cats and dogs were the only inhabitants of the houses when we arrived in Tirah. Woe betide any man who dares to encroach a foot upon his neighbours' land, or cast avaricious glances at his neighbour's cattle and property. It takes a very paltry excuse for a man to raise his rifle against his neighbour, and once the rifle is raised the target is generally hit The argument is closed, the murderer attends the funeral ceremonies of the victim together with the victim's relations. The victim has met his due and the matter is entirely forgotten. These Afridis, though up to date, and even a bit in advance of the times, in their skill in Guerilla warfare and skirmishing tactics, are the most primitive of savages in many respects. For sixteen long years, and it must have appeared an age to a warlike tribe as they are, they kept their promises to Government. Let us hope that it will be double that time at least before we have again reason to complain of their faithlessness.

THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, on the 4th instant, are as under :—From Punjab Command—2 officers, 6 men, 4 women, 14 children (in health) ; 19 men, 4 women and 7 children (invalids). From Bengal Command—3 officers, 15 men, 2 women, 3 children (in health); 67 men (invalids). From Madras Command—2 men (in health) and 25 men (invalids). From Bombay Command—9 men (invalids), 11 issues. From various Corps—21 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 13 men, 4 women (in health), 7 men, 3 women, and 2 children (invalids). The Dunera carries from here 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to Aden, consisting of 20 officers, 1 lady, 6 children, 670 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 men, 40 children, 3 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 99 men, 3 women, of the 16th Company Western Division, R. A., and 8 men various Corps. From Aden she conveys home 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, consisting of 20 officers, 549 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 29 children. Various Corps—3 officers, 1 lady, 17 men, including 1 insane; and 21st Company Southern Division, R. A., 4 officers, and 131 men, including a draft of 54 men for transfer to Malta. Besides these she takes 22 men Royal Navy from Bombay, and 5 men from Aden. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire proceeds to Aden to relieve 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, which latter is proceeding home. The 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, and No. 16 Company, Western Division, R.A., and details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains. The first train, with 6 officers and 100 men of the Regiment (including the usual working party and guard), 50 men of No. 16 Company, Western Division, R.A., and 50 of the details, the whole of the families and cot cases and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 10-0 p.m. last night, and will arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 this morning. The second and third trains, with the remainder of the 2nd Derbyshire Regiment and No. 16 Company, Western Division, R. A., and details will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m., to-day, and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST OF PLAGUE.

AN astrologer from Bellary, of the name of C. Babu Rao, has published the following forecasts of plague for the Bellary district.

	BEGINNING OF EVIL DAYS.	
Allur Adoni	About 27th Nov. 1898 and will last for one year	Mortality will be great during

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

VERY recently a dispute took place among the Dhed people, about the management and ownership of the Thakoreji's Temple, situated at Ghikanta in the city. It seemed that there are now two factions among the Dhed people, each of which tried to assume the control of the said temple. One of the parties had at last succeeded in getting the possession of the temple and hence the members of that party actually drove away the people of the other from the management of it. It is alleged that one Bawa Ramdasji asserted his right of ownership over it. Hence the dispute took a very serious turn at one time. Both the parties appealed to the police for assistance, who apprehended a breach of public peace at the time. The police made a report to the District Magistrate, who saw the temple personally and also became acquainted with the facts which led to the dispute between the parties. Mr. Mead, the then Acting District Magistrate at the instance of the party shut out from the temple, attached and closed the temple until the respective rights of the parties were finally adjudicated upon by competent civil authority. At last a criminal case arose out of these differences that occurred among the parties. Bava Ramdasji with two others was tried before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate for wrongful restraint under Section 339 of the Indian Penal Code. Both parties were ably supported by their advocates that is, the accused by Mr. T. T. Majmudar and the complainant by Mr. L. M. Wadia. The trial lasted three weeks, which ultimately resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The accused No. 1 admitted that he told the complainant not to assert his right of ownership over the temple but he was not prevented from entering the temple if he only wanted to offer his prayers in the temple. These words were held not amounting to illegal restraint by the court and the accused were acquitted and discharged. The monsoon being over all the district officers Messrs. Mead, Emanuel and Berte, Assistant Collectors and Messrs. Dadabhai Nasserwanji Nanavati and Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisondas, the District Deputy Collectors will leave the city and hold their courts in their respective districts from Monday next. Mr. Gibb, the Collector will go to Nagpore on Monday next as he has been appointed a member of the Commission, that is to decide some important land revenue questions, by the Government.—It is said that Rao Bahadhur Motilal Chunilal, the son of the Hon. Chunilal Venilal of Broach, very likely will be appointed Huzur Treasury Officer here in place of Rao Bahadur Ramchander Ichharam Vyas.—A special general meeting of the Municipality will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. in the Ripon Hall, to adopt a proposal to send a letter of condolence to the family of the late Rao Bahadhur Ranchorlal Chotalal and record the sad event in the register of the Municipality.—Mr. Manibhai Pemabhai Nagger Shett will most probably be appointed president of the Municipality in place of the late lamented Ranchorlal Chotalal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	1	1	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	3	2	
	Chuckla	3	0	23
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Khara Talao	7	0	16
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	3
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	1	1	25
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	1
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	1	0	8
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	
	Modykhana		1	13
	Maratha		0	
	Total	25	9	97
	Total plague deaths to date	31,835	28,022	
	Same date last year	7	8	99

DAMAUN.

The total mortality at Lower Damaun during the month of October last was fourteen, being 5 Mahomedans, 1 Parsi, 1 Christian, 1 Sootar, 1 Soni, 1 Burood, Dhobi, 1 Machi, 1 Doobla and 1 Dhed, Males 5 and Females 9. Of these 2 died from asthma, 2 from suicide 1 dysentery, 1 apoplexy, 1 dropsy, 1 debility, 1 old age, 1 fever, 1 elephantisis, 1 consumption, 1 rheumatism and 1 leprosy. The mortality is distributed in three portions viz. Damaun 6, Kothiria 5 and Kharivadi 3. There has been no case of plague since the 25th September last and the health of the city is excellent.

THE PLAGUE RIOT AT BANGALORE.

THE "Bangalore Post" gives the following later details of Saturday's riot. :—After our last report we learn that a company of the 2nd West Riding Regiment (80 men) under the command of Captain N. G. H. Turner with half a squadron of the 2nd Madras Lancers was called out when Colonel Donald Robertson, British Resident, with Brigadier General R. L. H. Curteis held an enquiry, at which was also present Messrs. A. M. Slight, District Magistrate; Abdul Rahmon Saib Khan Bahadur, 2nd Magistrate; E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, Captain T. H. Baker, Secretary to the Municipal President, Captain F. Bruce, Adjutant, B. R. Volunteers; Lieut-Colonel J. W. Murray, Assistant Adjutant-General, as to the cause for the assault on the two Police Officers—Inspector E. R. Shaw and Sub-Inspector Charles Tate. No clue being obtained the above officials, with some of the troops, visited the several mosques in the locality of the General Market in search of the affected plague patient reported to have been rescued from police custody on his way to the Segregation Camp on Miller's road and secreted in one of the mosques but without success. The troops were drawn up before the police station and all along, Broadway road up to the General Market, a portion of the cavalry being stationed near the Bamboo Bazaar. The troops were sent back, a portion of the West Riding Regiment being placed near the Broadway Police Station, while a guard mounted sentry at the residence of Messrs. Shaw and Tate, near the above police station, the men on duty being relieved by a party of the 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry. Everything seemed to be quiet during the night, the police continuing their investigation and up to midnight making 13 arrests. Mr. Abdul Rahmon Saib being present a large number of bamboos, clubs, &c., were also secured. Colonel Robertson with Messrs. Slight and Hewetson visited Messrs. Shaw and Tate, on Saturday evening. Yesterday morning (Sunday) Colonel Robertson again visited the Broadway Road Police Station and inspected the men who were arrested, among them being a beef butcher, Abdul Gunny, who is alleged to have stabbed Mr. Shaw and Gungally, a notorious gambler, who with Abdul Kader assaulted Mr. Tate. The suspected patient, who was the direct cause of this disturbance, a Mahomedan, Abdulla Khan was, by a Conservancy overseer, found in the Tannery Road, Mahomedan Burial Ground, and sent to the Segregation Camp at between 1 and 2 a.m., on Saturday, where he died at 6 a.m., yesterday. Sub Inspector Abdul Aziz is attending to Inspector Shaw's duties. On enquiries made this morning we are glad to learn that Inspector E. R. Shaw has passed a quiet night and is doing well, but not in a safe condition to be removed from police quarters on Broadway Road to his own residence. Sub-Inspector C. Tate is also progressing favourably. We are also glad to state that the Mahomedan police constable who accompanied Inspector Shaw and Tate and who was also present during the riot manfully stood by his superior officers, and assisted them to the utmost in his power. Up to 12 noon this day we learn that 40 arrests have been made and the investigation is proceeding.

MR. G. R. IRVIN, who has been officiating in charge of the Thagi Department, returns to his substantive appointment of Resident at Jeypore this week. Major Jennings then reverts to his post of Political Agent, Ulwar : Mr. Impey, who has been acting there, proceeding on three months' leave.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD'S. PLAGUE LECTURE.

CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, in his recent lecture from which we have already quoted several passages, remarked that if climatic influence were the only factor to be dealt with, we might indeed despair. But there are other conditions which can be controlled. There can be no question, for instance, that when the health of a crowded population is lowered by insanitary surroundings, the people become liable to attack. It is as true now as it was in the Great Plague of London that the poor, the weak, and the sickly suffer most. Even so long ago as in 1362 it was noticed of the plague of that year by a contemporary writer, Symon de Covino, as narrated in Mr. Wright's introduction to "Piers Ploughman," that "he who was ill nourished with unsubstantial food fell before the slightest breath of the destroyer. To the poor death was welcome, for life is to them more cruel than death. But death respected princes, nobles, knights, judges, gentlemen. Of these few die, because their life is one of enjoyment." Dr. Hirsch, thinks it probable that the "social element" gives the key to such differences as have been noted in several epidemics of plague in respect of the susceptibility of various races. The comparative immunity enjoyed by certain communities in Bombay, and especially by Europeans and Mohammedans, and to a less degree by Parsis, as traced in the chart which will now be shown on the screen, may perhaps be thus accounted for. Europeans enjoyed comparative immunity also at Hongkong in 1894, but not to the same extent in 1896. Again, in Egypt, the plague was not so fatal to Europeans as to Arabs, Nubians Berbers and Negroes. It has been pointed out by Dr Hirsch that

ACCUMULATIONS OF FILTH IN STREETS AND HOUSES,

the defective disposal of refuse of all kinds, the over-crowding and insufficient ventilation of dwellings, the "frightful misery" resulting from the disregard of considerations of rational hgylene" in all that relates to dwellings, clothing and the like, "have always fostered the epidemic prevalence of plague. "The classes most exposed to such injurious influences have suffered from plague mostseverely." In Bombay, some of these conditions have been present; and it is to the necessity for their abatement that attention has been constantly directed since the outbreak of the epidemic of 1896-97. Splendid work has been done both by the Executive officers of the Municipality and by General Gatacre, and the Plague Committee in cleansing and disinfecting streets and crowded houses and drains, in removing obstructions to the entrance of light and air into infected buildings, in providing accommodation elsewhere, in hospitals or temporary huts, for the occupants of such buildings, and in destroying domestic refuse and articles likely to be infected.

Special importance was attached, from the first, to the disinfection of infected houses, which were treated practically as if on fire, and were flushed from flushing-pumps and fire-engines with water charged with disinfectants, chiefly cresol or phenyle preparation and permanganate of potash. Sulphur was burnt inside houses, particular parts of which were also lime-washed. Besides lime-washing affected houses the muni cipal officers undertook the work of lime-washing throughout the city on a very large scale, in advance of the disease. Whenever infected houses had been thoroughly cleansed and vacated for a short time, fresh cases of plague rarely occurred in them. There were some lamentable exceptions, however, to this rule, and among the photographic slides which I will presently show you, I have one of a house in which no less than 53 deaths occurred. A

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION

by medical officers was instituted during the prevalence of the first epidemic. Street watering was suspended, and the water supply stopped or reduced wherever it produced excessive dampness of the soil. Poor patients were treated medically, and unclaimed dead bodies cremated, at the public expense. Infected shops and warehouses were closed, and buildings unfit for human habitation were condemned. As observed by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, in the report from which I have already quoted, "every kind of measure known to science was tried in Bombay at one time or another; and, as further experience was gained, the measures were modified from time to time." It was noticed by the leading scientist who visited Bombay that "never in the course of history had a rising epidemic of plague in a vast city been kept within such narrow bounds." Early in January, 1897, the Government of India deputed Dr. Cleghorn, the Director General of the Indian Medical Department., to study the position of affairs in Bombay, and to settle a plan of action in the event of the spread of the plague to other places Acting on the view that the incidance of plague was greatly due to local conditions, he recommended the removal from infected houses of all their inmates, the healthy as well as the sick, in order that the Health Department might the more effectually carry on the work of cleansing and disinfection. The adoption of Dr. Cleghorn's proposals in their entirety was found to be impracticable, but the Bombay Government distinctly recognised the evacuation of infected houses and the segregation of the healthy as desirable measures, which should be carried out to the utmost limit consistent with the avoidance of a general panic; and on the 23rd February the Government of India was informed that, on the occurrence of the plague, and even before its outbreak, gangs of labourers had been employed in taking off the roofs of houses, hundreds of which had in consequence been vacated, and that huts had been erected for the inmates. The general object in view had thus been studiously prosecuted. In the course of the correspondence on this subject, the Government of India expressed its appreciation of the liberal measures sanctioned by the municipality and of the energy displayed by the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality (Mr. C. James), and their subordinates.

THE NECESSITY FOR SPECIAL HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

for plague patients and for increasing the number of such hospitals, so as to bring medical relief as near as possible to the dwellings of Patients and to provide for the treatment of patientsof particular castes and communities in their own hospitals, became apparent at an early stage of the first epidemic. Such plague cases as could be segregated were at first sent to the Municipal Hospital in Arthur Road, which was opened for the treatment of infectious diseases before there was any indication of the plague. Up to October, 1896, the only other hospital where plague cases could be received was St. Georges's Hospital, which was available only for Europeans. In October, two private hospitals were opened by the Hindu community for Hindu patients, but were closed on account of the high mortality in them and the alarm caused by the establishment of hospitals in crowded localities.

It was not, however, altogether a simple matter to secure these results. There can be no doubt that at an early stage of the epidemic the poorer classes had lost all confidence in the medical treatment of plague cases; and it is estimated that only a small percentage of persons attacked by the plague were seen or treated by medical men. Many infected persons were not brought to the hospitals till they were in a dying state; and when death, hastened possibly by the fatigues of a long journey, was seen in such cases to follow speedily on admission to hospitals, the wildest rumours regarding the alleged ill-treatment of patients by medical officers were spread abroad and believed. Many thousands of those who fled from Bombay were impelled by fear of the hospitals as much as by fear of the plague itself. But flight from unknown evils was not the only expression of popular ignorance, fear and distrust. On the 29th October, 1896, and attack was made by a gang of about 1,000 Hindu mill hands on the Arthur Road Hospital, which it became necessary thereafter to protect by a police guard; and even before that date the members of the sanitary staff of scavengers were "seeking every excuse to leave the city," and were only kept in hand "by the ceaseless exertions of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, with his detective staff, the Health Officer (Dr. Weir) and his capable assistant, Mr. Leask. "There can be no doubt also that the people dreaded the separation of the members of families from each other which strict segregation of the sick involved. A Mussulman hospital near the Victoria Gardens was closed for this reason and a new one opened by General Gatacre in the quarter where the patients lived, so that their friends might be near. And indeed, when hospitals became numerous, the relaxation of the strict rule of segregation by the admission of friends tended greatly to allay popular suspicion. Even so early as in January, 1897, Dr. Cleghorn saw indications of a change in popular feeling, and noted that the people were beginning to recognise the advantages of sanitation.

In consequence of the spread of the plague beyond Bombay, it became an Imperial necessity for the Government, early in March, 1897, to take the control of plague operations absolutely in its own hands, in order that individual efforts, whether of municipalities, local boards, or local officers, might be systematic and co-operative throughout the Presidency, and the methods employed consistent, complete, and, if possible, successful, before the commencement of the monsoon rains in June. It was this important consideration which led to the appointment of the Committee, of which General Gatacre was the chairman, and Mr. Snow, Dr. Dimmock and Mr. James were members. The Committee was appointed to carry out measures of suppression and prevention in Bombay itself under the immediate orders of the Government and was invested with the requisite legal powers, and, under the authority of the Epidemic Diseases Act, provision was made for the payment of all expenses from the Municipal Fund. The three principal objects to which the attention of the committee was directed were, (1) an organisation for the discovery of all plague cases, (2) the treatment of all cases in hospital, and (3) the gradual segregation, as far as possible, of persons who were probably infected by living in the same room with plague patients, or by attending on them; and Lord Sandhurst explained to the Chairman of the Committee the importance, in giving effect to these measures, of ensuring respect for the privacy of women and for religious usages, of opening the hospitals as far as possible, to the friends of patients, for whom accommodation was to be be provided near the hospitals, in order that they might see for themselves that the patients were well cared for, and of preventing distrust by persuasion and firmness.

Advantage was also to be taken of the assistance of native gentlemen, many of whom has already offered their services. In the spirit of these considerate instructions, and with tact and resourcefulness which never failed, General Gatacre, in association with his Committee, conducted the requisite plague operation as long as the first epidemic lasted. The city was divided into ten districts, and medichl officers were placed in charge of them, with control over the inspectors and staff which had been organised and trained by the Health Department, and of sub-divisional medical officers recruited from the local practitioners and medical students. In connection with this branch of the subject it will, I think, interest you to learn that soldiers both British and Indian, eagerly responded to General Gatacer's call for volunteers; officers and men alike having sent in their names "en masse." In all 557 men, of whom twenty were British soldiers, were employed on plague duty, under seven British officers, eleven Native officers, and twenty-five non-commissioned officers, British and native. They lived in special segregation camps, and were taught nursing, and the duties incidental to the search of houses for plague cases. The hospital at Government House, Parel, was worked by military labour and was used as the training school. Services of great value were rendered by this military contingent at a time when it was "almost impossible to procure servants of any description in plague hospitals." The troops were also employed in small detatchments of three or four men in house-to-house visitation with the Justices of the Peace and plague officers, and in disinfecting work. It is gratifying to note the extreme cordiality that sprang up between the soldiers and the civil population. "Every kindness, consideration, and civility were shown," says General Gatacre, "to the people by the men. This was thoroughly appreciated, and the result was the entire absence of complaint. The presence of troops with search parties prevented any opposition to sanitary measures which the ignorant or the turbulent classes might have been disposed to offer, while the presence of resident justices gave assurance to the people that their religion was not in danger.

It became a necessary part of the Plague Committees' duty to secure a competent staff of nurses for the plague hospitals. Before the arrival of nurses from England and elsewhere, timely assistance, the value of which it is impossible to over-estimate, was given, first of all, to the municipal authorities, and afterwards to General Gatacre's Committee, by the All Saint's Sisters at Magazon and the Daughters of the Cross at Bandora, and, later on by Sisters from the Clare Road Convent, and ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society, and also, I believe, by several Hindu and Parsi ladies. Generti Gatacre's full and comprehensive report contains some pathetic stories, illustrating the gratitude of plague-stricken patients for the kindness and care shown them by these brave women, whose self-denying services will long be remembered in Bombay,

FRANCE AND FASHODA.

STRONG SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

A LEGAL VIEW.

MR. ASQUITH on Oct. 14 addressed a meeting of his constituents of East Fife, in the Town Hall, Leven, the chair being taken by Provost White.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with loud cheers, said it was a great gratification to him to be assured that he still held the confidence of the Liberals of Leven. The speech he was to make that evening, and another at Tayport next day, were the only ones he intended to deliver to his constituents during the present recess; but he had recently, during a holiday in the neighbourhood, had many opportunities of informally communicating with his friends. He was glad to report that everywhere he had found the Liberalism of East Fife sound, vigorous, and confident. They had, he was happy to say, there no political valitudinarians who were always taking their own pulse and the temperature of their neighbours. (Cheers.) In East Fife they had inflicted on the enemy a crushing defeat, and there was no ostensible sign of restored vitality.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS ENDORSED BY THE COUNTRY.

The causes of his visitation there were two—the conduct of foreign affairs and the newly passed Irish Local Government Act. As to the first, Mr. Asquith said: The moment is not opportune for the survey which otherwise I would have attempted of the history and development of our foreign relations during the past twelve months. It is not opportune, because as Lord Rosebery said in his speech last night—(cheers)—we find ourselves face to face with a situation of exceptional gravity, in the presence of which it is the first duty of patriotic and peace-loving men not to say anything which may even seem to impair the title of her Majesty's Government to act in the name and with the authority of a united people. (Cheers.) I speak on this subject as one who was a member of Lord Rosebery's Government and who am therefore jointly responsible with my colleagues for everything that was said and written in the earlier stages of the question which has now become acute. I speak also, I hope I may add, as one who has always set, and who still sets, the highest possible value upon the maintenance not only of friendly but of cordial relations between this country and the people of France, and who would regard a quarrel between these two great Western Powers, whatever might be the occasion for it, as one of the gravest calamities that could befall the civilization of the world. (Cheers.) We have all read in the course of the last two days the declarations which our Ambassador in Paris has been instructed to make to the Government of France on the subject of the presence at Fashoda of the French officer, Major Marchand, and his followers. I do not think that I am overstepping the boundaries of strict and literal truth when I say that those declarations have been endorsed by the practically

UNANIMOUS JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

(Cheets.) I will go a step further and add that in my opinion the publication, the immediate publication, of this communication, at variance though it may have been with past usage, was a wise step, and will serve in the future as a useful precedent. (Cheers.) To know what you mean to say, and that you mean to act as you speak, are homely virtues which are not always conspicuous in the usages and the practice of diplomacy. Grave as the situation has undoubtedly become, it is difficult to see in it, when its conditions are dispassionately examined, the materials for a real dispute. (Cheers.) The international status of the Valley of the Upper Nile so far at any rate as it was occupied and governed by Egypt before the rise of the Mahdi's power—and Fashoda falls within this description—can hardly be a matter of serious controversy between the French and the British Governments. Some considerable time before Sir Edward Grey's now famous declaration in the House of Commons in March, 1895, it had been a subject of discussion between the two Powers. Outside and beyond the boundaries up to which the Khedive had once exercised his authority lies what is called the British sphere of influence, the precise limits and extent of which it may be the French Government have never recognised. But within those boundaries—and Fashoda, as I have pointed out, lies within them—it has always been not so much admitted as strenuously contended by French statesmen and diplomatists that the rights of the Khedive although his agents had been for the time compelled to withdraw, had never lapsed. I do not stop to inquire into the goodness or the badness of their further contention that the Sultan also had claims over these very territories, because that contention is for the present purpose irrelevant, inasmuch as no one alleges that either the Sirdar's army or the Gallant French explorer and his followers were acting under the Sultan's mandate or authority. The point to be grasped is this, that so far as the localities now in question are concerned it was never suggested that they were derelict or unoccupied land to which the first comer could acquire a title.

EGYPT THE LEGITIMATE MISTRESS.

On the contrary, they formed part of the dominion of which Egypt, though for a time dispossessed by force, has always remained in international law, to use the language of M. Hanotaux, "the legitimate mistress." The dispossessor has in turn been dispossessed, and no one disputes that there has been an effective reoccupation by the Egyptian forces. The propositions that I have been stating are not only obviously true, but if we trust, as I for one am sure we may, the past declarations of French Ministers they are almost common ground between the two Governments. The inference is equally plain, and it is this, that whatever may be said or written by irresponsible persons in Paris or elsewhere the presence of Major Marchand and his followers at Fashoda cannot be treated by French statesmen and jurists as having brought about any change in the political status. either at Fashoda itself or still less of the Upper Valley of the Nile. (Cheers.) And it is only right and courteous to acknowledge that in none of the reported observations of M. Delcasse to our Ambassador is there anything to show that this is not his view. He denies explicitly and repeatedly that there has been any Marchand Mission, and asserts that that officer has been expressly instructed to consider himself merely as an "emissary of civilization." It is clear that Major Marchand has conducted a work of exploration of the utmost difficulty with a degree of enterprise and success which will always give him a high place among those who have opened out the dark places of Africa. There is, so far as I know, no disposition in any way in this country to resent or belittle his work, or to see him and his gallant campanions treated with anything but

COURTESY AND HOSPITALITY.

But if any serious attempt were made to claim a different character and effect for Major Marchand and his work, if the "emissary of civilization" were recognized by his Government as having any such mandate to occupy territory on their behalf, as he seems mistakenly to have claimed for himself, the answer on the part of Egypt would be obvious and twofold. In the first place she would say, "You cannot in international any more than in private law acquire a title to any land by trespass; and in the second place, even if there were no prior claim of right, even if the doctriue of effective occupation applied, there has been no such occupation by Major Marchand in the present case." (Cheers.) I have thought it right to state in that plain and explicit language the view which am sure you and the vast bulk, indeed, the overwhelming majority, I am sure the unanimous judgment of the country approves also. And having said that, I will only add these words. We know from our own experience how easy it is in a high-spirited nation like the French, and, may I add, like ourselves, for even irresponsible forces to raise and to inflame those false points of honour which are the deadliest danger to the peace of the world. He is no true citizen of his own country—I repeat, he is no true citizen of his own country who on either side of the Channel contributes by voice or by pen to that most criminal task. (Loud cheers.)

VESUVIUS AS IT IS.

A VISIT DURING THE ERUPTION.

A NAPLES correspondent claims to be the only Pressman who has been up Vesuvius during the present eruption, which fact he has on the authority of Mr. Faerber, Cook's representative, who invited him to accompany him and his wife to the mountain, to spend the day with them at their pretty cottage, the Hermitage, and see with his own eyes what was to be seen.

Let me first, he writes, contradict the exaggerated Impression derived from fantastic reports in many papers—an impression which caused relatives of persons employed on the mountain to write and beg them to fly from the impending danger. There has been no panic on the mountain or elsewhere; no one of Mr. Cook's people has left his post; the Funicular carriages have not been "chained"; the engineers busy in marking out the projected railway from Naples to the mountain have lived happily and merrily at the Hermitage, so busy that the days, but not they, "fly," and enjoying the beautiful spectacle of the glowing lava at night; the Observatory has not "sunk 25 feet." It stands proudly on its hill, boldly fronting its insidious enemy the lava, which has certainly made now but potent advance towards the narrow green spur between its own mass and the Observatory, filling up the hollow on one side of that spur, and encroaching on the green bushes, but not yet near the building. One can compare the action of the whole mass of lava forming the eminences which, seen from Naples, look

LIKE A SMALL RANGE OF HILLS OUTLINED IN FIRE,

to a gigantic cauldron of boilng sugar, which quickly forms a scum at the top, out of cracks in which, now here, now there, the boiling liquid breaks through and runs down, quietly and without explosion. And I gazed at the enormous extent of recent lava filling up in fantastic ridges and jagged crags the whole expanse between Vesuvius and Monte Somma, climbing slowly up the sides of the latter mount, showing the effect of its hidden fires in the seared trees along its edge, or, where these lava caught fire from one another, in the traces of that element running through the woods above. The vast, rusty-black expanse, the fiery parts of which are invisible in daytime by jets of white smoke, reminded me of some huge polype, hunching itself up behind the Observatory, and slowly, insidiously stretching out his viscid tentacles on all sides in constant movement.

As I stood within three feet of a fresh ebullition of lava, shoving and pushing its way over the scarcely cooled stream of three days before, every now and then catching and burning a shrub at the edge of the little spur of the Observatory Hill mentioned before, I could see the inner fire everywhere beneath the thin upper crust; and this mysterious hidden movement of the molten lava within was constantly evidenced by the fall of the scoriae on top, sides, and front of the stream. It had arrived at the point where we stood during the previous night, and was about 20 feet wide and eight fee high. One portion of it issued glowing from below a small archway in the crust, and when one carefully watched apiece of the cooling surface, one could see it creeping forward at snail's pace, while further in front,

RED-HOT BLACKS OF THE STICKY SUBSTANCE WOULD BREAK LOOSE

and slowly turn and fall over, reluctantly separating from the main stream. This new outpour of lava, small as it was, and moving down a slight hollow between the edge of the hill and that of the main flood, had again alarmed the family at the Cancello, and the wife of the keeper stood beside us in tears, fearful that she would have to turn out with her children and see her home slowly overwhelmed. But, as likely as not, the little stream may come to a standstill before it reaches the shanty, from which it was only a few yards distant; if it does not stop, or turn aside, there is no help; nothing can resist the slow, heavy impact of the red-hot stones, advancing like a railway embankment by shovelfuls and shovelfus poured down from top and sides. To me this peculiar movement, and the rattling noise, now slight, now loud, but unceasing, which accompanied it, has something very fascinating, giving such an impression of slow, obstinate living force beneath, and yet so easy to watch as you stand close to it and let the hot stones roll to your very feet. More splendid and beautiful is it where some steep place allows the molten stream to flow thickly but rapidly down without time to cool, and there are many such places in the present eruptive mass, but most of them not to be reached. The amount of material that has issued from the bosom of the mountain since I was up about three years ago is astonishing. You wonder where it has all come from, and what it has left behind in its place! But, fortunately, it has come slowly, and in a place where,

TILL NOW, IT HAS DONE NO HARM

beyond once or twice interrupting Cook's carriage-Road to the station. This interruption, however, only lasts long for carriages; in a very short time bridle paths are made across the new lava, and a ride across it is one of the charms of a visit to the mountain. By what I have said you will see that the drive to the Observatory is quite unimpeded, and it was most pleasant, the heavy rain of the previous day having laid the dust and caused all the oases on the rugged mountain to look once more fresh and green after the summer heat. Specially green, by contrast with the black lava around, is the Observatory Hill, with its five buildings; first, at the edge facing Naples, Mr. Cook's "Hermitage," with its little copses, its new plantations of acacias and fruit trees, its just laid-out pleasant gardens; then, nearer to the great cone, the Observatory itself; then, still nearer, the guardhouse of the Carbineers; then a small wooden drinking shop, kept by a woman who has nothing to do with Cook's and then Cook's Cancello. These are the constructions which, seen from Naples, seem to be in peril, but it would take a long time, and a very fierce eruption, before they could be invaded in their favourable position, which is like an advanced post crowning a height in face of

A POWERFUL AND FIERY ENEMY.

The armies are there, but, as often before, will probably retreat on each side, and leave the brave little hill alone. At night the scene from this point is very grand. Just now the central cone sends up a far less volume of black smoke, and it is not now illuminated at night. Some days ago the wind carried the dense smoke, full of ash or rather fine volcanic sand, on the Observatory Hill and down to Torre del Greco, annoying the inhabitants. The engineers now busy on Vesuvius told me that this sand is so fine that it penetrated into their theodolites, so taht they were often obliged to unscrew and clean those instruments. It also discoloured or oxydised their watchchains and other metal objects, and made their eyes sore. Now the wind has changed and the annoyance, if the smoke continues, will be felt on the other side of the mountain.

The railway up the mountain on which the engineers are busy will make the trip to Vesuvius exceedingly easy and pleasant. Parting from the already existing line near the Maddelena Bridge at Naples, it will ascend the mountain in

LONG CURVES, PASSING CLOSE TO THE DELICIOUS SITE OF BELLA VISTA.

The system will be something like the Rigi Railway. The time occupied in reaching the Funicular station will be one hour, instead of the four hours it takes at present. The carriage or two carriages attached to the engine can convey a hundred passengers. If, as is possible, little Swedish chalets be elected on the Observatory Hill as small hotels, pensions, or for private hire, the mountain will become a welcome refuge from the heat in summer, as the temperature, on the mountain is very considerably cooler than in the city. And the views over the incomparable landscape, the sights of effects of cloud and sunshine and moon and starlight over land and sea, the delicious perfumed air, are enough to tempt to a stay of two or three days and nights at any time.

Vesuvius sometimes gives us a surprise, but generally the good old mountain does his work in a very interesting but harmless manner; causing no violent earthquakes; now and then grumbling in a good-natured subterranean way; seldom invading cultivated ground and frequently gracing the beautiful scenary with splendid displays of steam and smoke by day and fire by night and allowing poor frail mortals to watch the wonderful phenomena of nature the "making of the earth" at close quarters.

Sitting comfortably in a chair within touch of the moving lava I felt something like King Canute, but with a reverent sense that it would be useless to say to the advancing fiery tide "Thus far and no farther."

THE QUEEN'S PRIVATE POLICEMEN.

H. M.'S INVISIBLE BODYGUARD.

IN theory the janissaries who defend the person of the Sovereign are the Household Troops. On spectacular occasions this theory is sound enough, because an escort of cavalry surrounds the Queens carriage in the public streets, while during the Balmoral season a detachment from one of the Highland regiments is stationed at Ballater for the purpose of meeting royal personages when arriving or departing by train.

All this, however, is much a matter of show, designed to impress the public with the magnificence of royalty. The practical duty of defending the Queen from harm is undertaken by a body of police so unobtrusive in their dress and habits that their existence is scarcely realised even by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. Some of these are uniformed, but the greater number are plain clothes officers, all of them being drawn from the A division of the Metropolitan Police.

Admission to their ranks is granted only to men of intelligence and high character, and they are all officers of experience, both in dealing with entangled street traffic and also with the gentry whose professional success depends upon the lightness of their fingers. They, however, do not take initiative in any steps that are devised for the protection of the Queen, but are under the disciplined direction of Superintendent Charles Fraser.

This capable officer began his career as a policeman in the middle of the century, and for more than twenty years he has had the control of the complex arrangements that are made for safe-guarding her Majesty. He is now a hale verteran with a trim white beard, a ruddy face, the air of a clubman, a glossy hat sometimes exchanged for a tourist felt, and a buttonhole as to whose make-up he is always very particular.

The casual observer might suppose Mr. Fraser to be a mere sightseer like himself, and if the Superintendent were asked a question as to the royal palace, he would leave in his answer the impression that he knows as little at his questioner. His knowledge of the interior construction of the palaces is really wide, and although on ceremonious occasions he may pose as a gentleman of ample leisure, he is in reality engaged all the time in seeing to the fulfilment of his instructions by the men under his command. So perfect, however, are his signalling arrangements, that he is able to give and receive a good deal of information by merely glancing at his subordinates, without disclosing to the public the fact that anything of the kind is going on.

His task is all the harder because of the necessity of concealing from the Queen, if she should perhaps be passing, the fact of his presence, and, indeed, her Majesty will frequently spend days together without coming into actual contact with any member of the force that is engaged in the responsible work of shielding her from harm. So experienced has the Superintendent become in penetrating the motives of men, that he is able at a glance to detect in a large crowd the men who are likely to be bent on mischief, and these at once, without their knowledge, are placed under the surveillance of the men.

Mr. Fraser seldom has to resort to disguise in the execution of his duties, but sometimes he does obtain the aid of a friendly acquaintance in "shadowing" a man to whom his features would be familiar, and whose movements he desired to follow. The Superintendent permits himself little relaxation during the Court season, and indeed on every day of the week—including Sundays—he is the one man besides the Private Secretary who is apprised beforehand of the whole plans which the Queen intends to carry out throughout the day.

Superintendent Fraser and his men follow the Court to Balmoral, where their task is generally lighter than as Windsor. Beyond persistent watchfulness, they have little to do, except when her Majesty drives through Balmoral or attends a service in Crathie church. It is on the occasion of a royal visit that their anxieties begin, and the most onerous period Mr. Fraser ever experienced was during the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia two years ago. On that occasion he had the assistance of a body of the Russian secret police.

Besides this body of men, another, also drawn from the A division, is stationed permanently at Windsor. When the Queen proceeds to the Riviera for her annual holiday, she is accompanied by Chief Inspector Lowe.

Mr. Lowe always has associated with him by the French Government on these occasions an elderly commissary of police, M. Xavier Paoli, who places the resources of the French police service at his disposal. Paoli is a small, close shaven gentleman, with an agreeable manner, who is much admired by the royal household because of his stately manners, and he has achieved a distinction hitherto withheld from his English confreres in having been made by the Queen a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

OH, THE MULTITUDE WHO SAY IT!

SPEAKING of another world than this, a certain Book from which so many draw comfort in times of trouble, says: "*The inhabitant never saith, I am sick.*" But in this world the air is full of the weary, wailing cry, "I am sick," "I suffer so," "Can nothing be done to rid me of pain?"

Here is another case of it—another out of a number beyond all counting or imagining. Yet this one got well. Do you want to hear about it? or do you know of any pain-racked mortal who might like to hear about it? Then read, either for yourself or for someone else. We give the facts exactly as they were given to us.

"In the early part of 1889 I began to suffer from illness. I had at first a bad taste in the mouth and belched up a sour, gaseous fluid. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a burning pain at my chest, and palpitation of the heart. I had also a gnawing grinding sensation at the pit of the stomach, with a feeling of sinking as though I were being bodily lowered into a pit. My food never seemed to settle, but repeated, and I had to spit it out; this going on until my stomach was empty.

"I lost a deal of sleep at night. I got very weak and thin, losing over a stone in weight; I was so feeble that I could barely drag myself along. As time went on I grew irritable and nervous and "took no interest or pleasure in anything."

"Sometimes better and at other times worse, I continued in this way until August of last year (1893), when I had to give up my employment as collier at the Waterloo Main Colliery, where I had been at work for seven years. At this time I had got so bad that I sat in my chair from morning till night, too weak and prostrated to go about. When I did venture out I dare not go alone for fear I should fall down in the street.

"At times a strange feeling came over me, as if my heart had stepped beating; and on one of these occasion, I felt as if I were dying, and said to my wife "Lass, it's all up with me."

"During my long illness I consulted several doctors, and they all said my heart was sound, and that the trouble was all from my stomach and liver. They gave me medicines and recommended a change of air. I therefore went to Blackpool, Scarborough, and Whitby, but was no better either from the change or from the doctor's physic. "One day a book was left at my house telling about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I thought it might possibly help me. So I got a bottle from Mr. Webster, chemist, Green Road, and when I had finished that bottle I found relief, for my food no longer repeated and the pain at my heart was easier. I kept on with the medicine and soon my appetite returned, and I could eat without feeling any pain or distress. Gradually I improved, getting stron

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, probably the best known of Gladstone's many private secretaries, has written a monograph on his old chief. It is very largely a volume of reminiscences—the man as Sir Edward knew him. No attempt is made at set biography. Sir Edward writes of Gladstone's characteristics, his methods of work, &c. Naturally, this includes many new incidents and anecdotes of a personal character. Mr. Murray announces the book.

The English translation of Bismarck's autobiography has already been begun, and it will be completed with all dispatch. The English and American publishers of the work are, as might have been expected, making a joint translation. A free rendering of the German title would be "Bismarck: His Times and Recollections." As yet the precise title for the English edition has not been settled upon, but, of course, it will be to the above effect. The intention is to issue the two volumes during November, if that should be possible, or certainly early in December.

Mr. Murray announces the completion of Sir Robert Peel's life, based on his correspondence, hitherto unpublished. The first volume of this work, dealing with Peels's career down to 1827, was published in 1891. Now we shall have two volumes coming to his death in the year 1850. They contain correspondence of the greatest political and personal interest, including letters to and from the Queen, the Duke of Wellington, Disraeli, and all the leading persons of the day. Mr. Charles Stuart Parker edits the work, to which there is added a sketch of Peel by his grandson, the Hon. George Peel.

Another travel book by Mrs. Bishop. It refers, to quote the title, to "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond. When Mrs. Bishop had completed her journeys in Korea she proceeded to Central and Western China. She was anxious to make acquaintance with the Yang-tse country, almost to the border of Thibet. On one occasion she had a narrow escape from a Chinese mob that attacked her. This book, which Mr. Murray will publish, is the result of her experiences. It deals especially with the important Chinese province of Sze-chuan, far up the Yang-tse.

A hunting book, like a hunting morning, is certain of a welcome. The reminiscences of Frank Gillard, so well known as the huntsman of the Belvoir Hounds, should make an interesting volume. They have been recorded by Mr. Cuthbert Bradley, and will be published by Mr. Arnold. The memoirs form a complete record of the Belvoir Hunt from 1800 to 1890. They recount many a spirited run, and many a story of hunting men, past and present. Then there are hints on the breeding of hounds, and their management in the kennel and the field. Mr. Bradley provides illustrations.

Mr. Heinemann is bringing out an important work on Gainsborough and his place in English art. The writer is Mr. Walter Armstrong, director of the National Gallery of Ireland, who has gathered much fresh information. Gainsborough left a certain number of letters which are self-revealing to almost an extreme degree. Historians of the Academy have contributed their quota of information about him. Finally, a good many connections of the painter, able to speak of his traditions, are still alive. As to illustrations, an attempt has been made to show the master more completely than ever before.

For many years back important archæological work has been carried on in Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. Why not a book presenting, in a compact form, the result of this labor? That is precisely the object of a volume, edited by Mr. David G. Hogarth, which Mr. Murray now has in the press. The contributors include Profesor Driver, Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Haverfield, and Mr Headlam. They are all authorities on the matters which have to be treated under the title, "Archæology and authority, Sacred and Profane."

Two notable natural history works will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul this autumn. One is by Sir John Lubbock on "Buds and Stipules," a title which, in its preciseness, appeals to the scientist rather than to the average reader. All the same, the volume may be expected to have the popular charm which belongs to Sir John's other writings on natural history. The second book is by Dr. Sclater, the secretary of the Zoological Society, and its subject the geographical distribution of the various mammals. This work, like the other by Sir John Lubbock, will be fully illustrated.

A book about Uganda previous to the period of the Protectorate is promised by Mr. Heinemann. The title is Under the African Sun, and the author is Dr. W. J. Ansorge, who is medical officer to her Majesty's Government in Uganda. Dr. Ansorge's work afforded him special opportunities for the closest observation of native life, and he is a keen sportsman and an accomplished naturalist. He writes in a simple and popular way, whether in dealing with the events and experiences of his daily life or with the scientific records of his researches. The book will have many pictures—some photographs, others from sketches by Dr. Ansorge.

Several new volumes are announced in the Angler's Library. Sir Herbert Maxwell has written on salmon and sea-trout fishing. All through he treats of the sport from personal experience and observation. The volume is therefore the wisdom of a very accomplished angler. Mr. G. A. B. Dewar has been engaged on another volume having for its subject South-country trout streams. He chats, in a trouting sense, of Southern England, from Surrey to Devonshire. A third addition to the library which may be mentioned is a manual on fishery management, by Mr. Willis Bund.

An illustrated work on Rome—a really fine are book—is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low. It it edited and condensed by Mrs. Arthur Bell from the German of Dr. Reinhold and Clara Schoener. Having studied for a quarter of a century in Rome, they have a thorough knowledge of the historic city. They have watched its new growth and investigated its ancient features and history. In their book much is said of the Vatican and St. Peter's, which are so intimately associated with the story of Rome. There are nearly three hundred illustrations from original drawings by well-known artists, mostly Italian.

Mr. Heinemann's autumn list gives prominence to a new geographical series, edited by Mr. Mackinder, the principal of Reading College. The series will consist of twelve volumes, eachbeing an esay descriptive of a great natural region, its marked physical features, and the life of its peoples. Together the volumes are meant to give a complete account of the world, more especially as the field of human activity. In the first volume Mr. Mackinder will write on Britain and the North Atlantic. The second, by Sir Clements Markham, is to be upon Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean.

In a few days Mr. Macqueen will publish a handy little illustrated volume entitled our Future King, being the story of the Prince of Wales's life from the pen of Bismarck's English biographer, Mr. Charles Lowe. The bulk of this popular narrative was written by Mr. Lowe at the request of a newspaper syndicate, which published it this summer as a series of weekly articles in a variety of journals throughout the Kingdom, and now they have been thought worthy of reproduction in booklet form with some additions, including a chapter on the Princess of Wales, under the title of a Queen of Hearts.

A story by Mr. Frank Stockton, entitled The Associated Hermits, will be published this month by Messrs. Harper. Two novels will be issued by Mr. John Lane. They are 'A Deliverance,' by Mr. Allan Monkhouse, and "The Duke of Linden," by Mr. J. F. Charles. Mr. R. D. Chambers's story, "Ashes of Empire," which is now appearing serially, will be published in book form by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Robert Buchanan's latest novel, entitled Father Anthony will be published next week by Mr. John Long, who will also issue during the season the following works:—"Curios; Some Strange Adventures of Two Bachelors," by Richard Marsh; "A Ward of the King," by Katharine S. Macquoid; "Castle Oriol," by Charles Hannah: "Sent to Coventry," by Esme Stuart; and "When Love is Kind," by H. A. Hinkson. Messrs. Hutchinson are publishing forthwith a new story by Miss Grace Stebbing entitled "May Malmesbury's Doubts," dealing with the evils of drink and its results.

Nearly two thousand copies of Mr. Savage Landor's book of Tibetan travel have already been sold.—Canon Gore is publishing through Mr. Murray an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans." It will be ready in the spring. Mr. John Davidson's play "Godfrida" will be published by Mr. Lane.—At the same time, Mr. Lane will have ready a pastoral, "Pan and the Young Shepherd," by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. "Pictorial Pickwickiana" is a work in two volumes which Messrs. Chapman announce. It refers, of course, to Dickens and his illustrators, there being no fewer than three hundred and fifty illustrations, reproduced from the latter. Messrs. Putnam have nearly ready a history of the House of Savoy from 1005 up to 1519. It is by Madame Alethea Wiel, who has had at her command a large mass of original information.

Sir Issac Pitman and Sons are launching another language weekly—namely, Pitman's "Popular Spanish Instructor," at 1d. Dr. George Brandes, the Danish critic, is preparing to write the life of Thorvaldsen, the famous national sculptor. Messrs. Marshall, Russell and Co., Limited, publishers and wholesale booksellers, of Panyeralley, are, in view of the complications that arise with other firms of a similar name, changing the name of the company to W. R. Russell and Co., Limited. The alteration to be as from October 15th.—The translation of "The Memoirs of D'Artagnan," to be published by Messrs. H. S. Nichols and Co., is by Mr. Ralph Nevill, not Mr. Frank Nevill. "A Key to the Waverley Novels," in chronological sequence, with index of the principal characters, by Henry Grey, is to be published by Mr. John Long.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

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CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,

In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

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Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 93 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered) Copyright.

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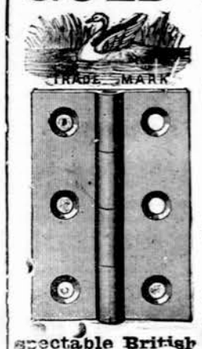

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 303, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

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Full Cream.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.

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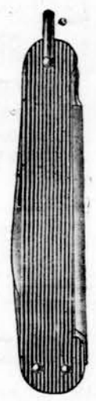

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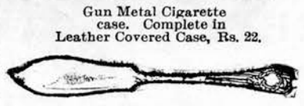

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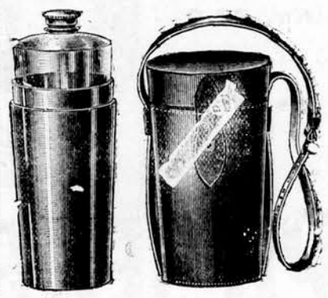

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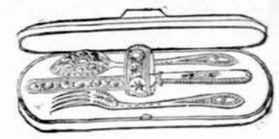

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